BRINGING HISTORY INTO ACCORD WITH THE FACTS IN THE TRADITION OF DR. HARRY ELMER BARNES

THE BARNES REVIEW

A JOURNAL OF NATIONALIST THOUGHT & HISTORY

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Putin: Man of the Year

GERMANY'S WWI ZEPPELIN RAIDS | PORT CHICAGO NUKE ATTACK | NAPOLEON VS. THE BANKERS | THURGOOD'S SUPREME SAGA

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March/April 2015 ❖ Volume XXI ❖ Number 2

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Vladimir Putin: Man of the Year

Without truth in history, the world is condemned to war after war, misery after misery. This cycle of history is otherwise unstoppable. Governments don't want truth in history. Armaments makers don't want truth in history. Brainwashed politicians don't want truth in history. Mainstream historians who have based their careers on the falsehoods of war propaganda don't want truth in history. Do they care that our military hospitals are filled with maimed and broken soldiers who so bravely fought in far-off lands against enemies created by our ludicrous foreign policies? The answer is obvious. What our leaders want is a half-understanding of history so that the masses are easily controlled and whipped into a belligerent frenzy. Nothing works so well to accomplish this goal as war fever, a completely curable syndrome. The remedy? A good dose of the truth.

Herman Goering, at the Nuremberg War Trials, said: "Naturally the common people don't want war: neither in Russia, nor in England, nor for that matter in Germany. That is understood. But, after all, it is the leaders of the country who determine the policy, and it is always a simple matter to drag the people along, whether it is a democracy or a fascist dictatorship or a parliament or a Communist dictatorship. Voice or no voice, the people can always be brought to the bidding of the leaders. That is easy. All you have to do is tell them they are being attacked, and denounce the peacemakers for lack of patriotism and exposing the country to danger. It works the same in any country."

And so it is today. America must always have a slavering, bestial enemy at our doorstep to defeat—another "Hitler" on the threshhold. Today, our leaders have created that bogeyman. His name is Vladimir Putin. Don't get me wrong, Putin is a man, not a god—and not a demon. I am sure he has his flaws. But here at TBR we have come to believe that 99% of the information the people of the West hear from their tightly controlled propaganda outlets, i.e. the mainstream media, is balderdash. We believe Putin could in fact be the last hope for the world. A man of careful reason. A man who could be the savior—not the destroyer—of the West.

And this is why we proudly declare that Vladimir Putin is TBR's "Man of the Year" for 2015. How ironic it is that Putin, born, bred and forged in the Zionist-inspired Soviet Union, could have ever received our vote. But such is the world today. We pray also that our leaders come to understand that further provocation against Russia could lead to a war that would surely sentence the United States to eternal ruination.

That all being said, The Barnes Review has been providing readers with truth in history for 20 years now. Our first issue was way back in 1994. And since that time we have been exposing the honest, politically incorrect truth about history despite the fact that, unlike dishonest history, there is no profit in it. No mega-advertisers. No mainstream history programs. No university accolades. No shiny medals. No laurel wreaths. No million-dollar bonuses. No mansions in the Hamptons.

But we aren't looking for any of that stuff anyway. What we are looking for is some financial help. Please consider sending us a donation today. We really need it. And we're worth every penny. ✦

—Paul T. Angel, Managing Editor

I AM NOT *CHARLIE HEBDO*

We've all heard about it by now—how a handful of alleged Moslem terrorists armed with assault weapons killed almost the entire editorial staff of *Charlie Hebdo*, a magazine published in Paris. It's been recited over and over how the terrorists wanted to stamp out "free speech." You see, they despised *Charlie Hebdo* because the magazine had run dark political cartoons depicting Mohammed, the Islamic prophet. And these "despotic" Islamicists couldn't stand for that. So, armed and trained, they burst into the offices of *Charlie Hebdo* and began shooting. Blood flowed in this attack against "free speech."

Across the Western world, people everywhere are outraged and angry. Angry at the "backward" Moslems, who, they say, oppose free speech, who would kill because of a cartoon.

Now, every day we Americans view political cartoons on the editorial pages of our newspaper. Some we like, others we don't. But we wouldn't murder because of one, would we? The newspaper artist and publication are exercising their rights to free speech. We live in a democracy, and whatever we want to say or do, go ahead. Do it. There's no one that can stop you, they say.

The establishment news media flipped out on this one. They all railed and ranted about the "evil Moslems" who, we are repeatedly told, hate our freedoms and liberties. Our politicians, too, expressed their anger and disapproval of the jihadis who killed simply because, we are told, they hate free speech.

In Paris, French President Francois Hollande, Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu, English Prime Minister David Cameron and about a dozen other leaders marched in protest against the terror attack. In nearby streets, reportedly, over 2 million marched with placards, demanding that jihadism be stopped and that free speech be protected by their governments. "We are *Charlie Hebdo*," many cried out. Others solemnly pledged, "I am *Charlie Hebdo*." Thus, they identified with the magazine.

Well, you 2 million sheep, let me give you a little wake-up call. Let me be among the first to scream out: "I am NOT *Charlie Hebdo*!" Now, may I please explain?

First, let me say that the jihadis (if it was jihadis, because all the signs of a false flag are present) who supposedly did this horrible act were indeed following the Koran, their most holy book. The Koran calls for the death of he who insults—or even pictures—the late Prophet Mohammed.

And believe me, *Charlie Hebdo* is not some nice little publication engaged in protecting our free speech with its political cartoons. No, this magazine is nothing less than a mega-sick, disgusting, depraved piece of trash. Utter garbage. Its cartoons are anti-Muslim and anti-Christian, designed to induce hatred of religion and destruction of all things good.

When I investigated *Charlie Hebdo*, I found sick, depraved cartoons showing a "joyous" Mohammed having homosexual relations. I saw Mohammed kissing men and violating children. I also saw the pope, nude, cavorting about in a perverted fashion. Worse than these, however, are the cartoons that depict Jesus Christ sodomizing God the Father. *Charlie Hebdo* is so disgustingly sick, I am surprised that only a tiny three Moslems out of some 1.6 billion worldwide were upset enough to attack the magazine and its staff.

I thought, why? Why do the editors and artists of this Parisian magazine hate Islam and Christianity with such apparent purple passion? A little more investigation uncovered the reason: *Charlie Hebdo* is a thoroughly Jewish publication, owned and run.

The government of France has given a million dollars to *Charlie Hebdo*, to keep this stupid, anti-Moslem, anti-Christian business putting out its junk. Prior to the assault, *Charlie Hebdo* was on the verge of bankruptcy, read by but a few of the masses. A failure. Now there's money in the coffer.

And so, the circle of hate and violence will continue, with Jews and the French government acting as *agents provocateurs*, working furiously to incite the crazed Islamists.

In my opinion, *Charlie Hebdo* is a classic false flag operation. Its financing comes straight from the Mossad and, now, from official sources in Paris. These monsters are totally opposed to liberty and to free speech. Satanic to the core, they deceive millions into believing they are supporting democracy and liberty when, in truth, all they are doing is supporting a filthy, unspeakable yellow rag of a pornographic publication, filled with vile smut.

Now, here is a final irony—a great hypocrisy, if you will. *Charlie Hebdo*, only a week prior to the assault on their offices, fired one of their cartoonists. What had he done to deserve being fired? Why, he had suggested a cartoon poking fun at Zionists in Israel. That was too much for those in charge of *Charlie Hebdo*. You can depict the pope as a dithering, naked idiot and Mohammed as a plundering sexual predator, but never poke fun at the Jews.

Then, there's France. This is a nation that has actual laws against free speech. Hundreds of people are in French prison cells. Their crime? They said something that indicated they are not 100% in line with Jewish teachings. Holocaust deniers—put them all in prison as hate criminals!

There is no free speech in France or in Canada, Spain or Germany because the Jews are in charge in those countries. Don't believe it? Say something in Paris negative about Judaism or Israel. And then watch for the gendarmes to arrive and take you away. And no one will protest and march for you. They are all afraid of what the Jews might do—to them.

So, let me again state: "I am NOT *Charlie Hebdo*. . . . I am Texe Marrs, Christian!" I don't appreciate pornography and smut. They have only a short time to do their unseemly, dirty work. Then, they will meet the true God in heaven, the real God. And trust me, on that day, these pornographic beasts will surely get their just rewards. Yes, payment in full. ✦

—TEXE MARRS
GUEST COLUMNIST

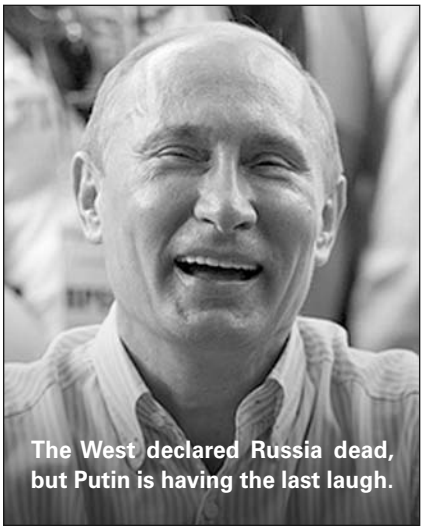
For more from Texe Marrs, visit www.Power of Prophecy.com, founded by Christian evangelists Texe & Wanda Marrs. Power of Prophecy has a wide range of books and videos recommended by THE BARNES REVIEW, including ones on the true nature of Judaism and Islam. Texe also has a radio ministry. The entire text of Texe's editorial is posted on his site. It was edited for length to fit this space.

Vladimir Putin
TBR's Man of the Year

An Analysis of Putin's Role in the Resurrection of Russia & the Demise of the New World Order

By Matthew Raphael Johnson, Ph.D.

In the 1990s, Russia experienced a total shock and awe destruction of her economy and public degradation of huge social costs and losses. The total weakening of the state against this background was simply inevitable. Russia had ceased to exist between 1992 and 2000, as law enforcement devolved to regional bosses and organized crime. No one today denies any of this. It was critical, and even the costs of World War II, affecting maybe 50% of the economy, paled in comparison to the 80% loss of GDP suffered in this period. Russia survived the Vikings, Mongols, Turks, Napoleon, Lenin, Hitler and Stalin, but collapsed when Western liberalism was imposed on the country in 1990.



The West declared Russia dead, but Putin is having the last laugh.

Now the Westernized political establishment refuses to remember how difficult this period was. Few of Putin's critics remember that the most authoritative experts and many international leaders in the late 1990s came to agreement in one prediction for the future of Russia: bankruptcy, decay and eventual disappearance. This writer challenges anyone to find a parallel in history for this national destruction without warfare or violence. The problem was that this was neither accidental nor decried in the West. It was called "progress," even as the shocking statistics became well known.

From January 2000, Putin's first month in office, to today's date, the dollar exchange rate has changed to one ruble to one dollar. In 1995, it was from 28 to 29 rubles to the dollar, and at the time of the default in 1997, hyperinflation brought it to 500,000 or more rubles to the dollar. Few believed the ruble would survive.

Putin took over with a clique of former security service members who were overwhelmingly nationalist. Few knew much about Marx and no members were internationalists. The fact is that very early on in the USSR, the army and security services were nationalist, never Marxist. Most considered Bolshevism a form of nationalism, having nothing to do with Marx at all. Americans were far more sympathetic to Marx than Soviet elites from Stalin onward.

Putin's agenda was as simple as it was inevitable: rebuild the state, unify the country, stop population loss and, finally, put those responsible for the destruction of Russia in prison. No means were too harsh, since this was an emergency of catastrophic proportions. Few policemen would listen, so Putin was forced to use federal troops for simple tax collection. The army and security services were reformed as the IMF was kicked out of the country. Russia became China's supplier of raw materials, computer and military equipment, as well as oil and natural gas.

Putin stopped the war in Chechnya and supported the idea of an Islamic, pro-Russian president. Since the Islamic radicals had removed by force and intimidation thousands

Mikhail Gorbachev and Vladimir Putin have a tête-à-tête.

Boris Yeltsin, tool of the kleptocrats.

of professors and bureaucrats who were pro-Russian, coercive means were justified in retaliation.

The West fumed as Putin stopped the flow of American guns and drugs into Russia from Afghanistan. Worse, Putin chuckled as the green American military elites were reluctantly outplayed in Iraq and Afghanistan while the Russian-Iranian-Chinese triangle made Putin untouchable. Since then, nothing has changed.

Western journalists and professors called Putin every name they could as his popularity soared. These people were not used to being told "no," so the heart attacks were music to the real populists' ears.

Most Russians would have killed for the USSR to return, as would every one reading this, had they been through the same. It is the height of ignorance and prejudice to claim that Soviet elites were "Marxist." Few real Marxists existed outside of the American and English university system. Most in the USSR saw Leninism, Stalinism and Communism as distinct from Marxism and even opposed to it.

At the time, the average Russian salary was $100 yearly, with many state salaries paid in vodka or other goods. There was a complete lack of consumer loans, credit cards, a network of markets or any kind of consumer infrastructure. A handful of elites controlled the 20% of Russia that remained, and were in the process of liquidating that even as Putin was throwing them in prison. The country cheered and Putin became the most popular man in the world. Well, except among the American rich. This was in 2002.

Modern Russia is a normal European country, with a rising standard of living, now the sixth largest economy in the

Historic Deal Made by Putin to Save Russia from Disintegration

"Putin made a historic deal to save Russia from disintegration." This was stated by former Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev, RIA Novosti information agency reported. "I think we all—all Russian citizens—must remember that he saved us from the collapse that began in Russia. A lot of regions did not recognize, in fact, our constitution," said Gorbachev during the presentation of his new book *After the Kremlin*. Gorbachev, a longtime opponent of Putin, said that this was the main merit of Putin to the Russian people.

State Duma deputy and People's Artist of the USSR Joseph Kobzon, together with several other members of parliament and public figures, urged the committee to nominate Russian President Vladimir Putin for the Nobel Peace Prize. This is reported by Russian media with reference to Kobzon's speech at a press conference on October 1.

Initially, this idea came to the leadership of the International Academy of Spiritual Unity and Cooperation Among the Peoples of the World.

"We know very well what kind of peacekeeping role was played in difficult areas, especially in Beslan and South Ossetia. Our president has earned it," said the president of the academy, George Trapeznikov.

In turn, the president's press secretary, Dmitry Peskov, said that the International Academy has not yet discussed its decision with the administration of the Kremlin. In addition, Peskov said that Putin is not a supporter of receiving awards and prizes. He also mentioned that others have been talking about the award for the role of Vladimir Putin in the settlement of the Syrian crisis as premature, since it is necessary to wait to see if this settlement will, in fact, last.

world, just above Canada and almost the same as Britain. Putin came into office on New Years 1999-2000 with an agenda. It was the radical proposition that Russian interests should be considered equal to American. "Heresy" was shouted from Harvard, where hippy peaceniks suddenly were demanding a mass invasion of Russia and China, preferably at the same time. Cooler heads prevailed. Of course, they believe that only weak states that no one knows really anything about should be invaded, because: a) they won't put up a fight; b) have no nuclear weapons; and c) their obscurity means that the media can say anything about them and it will be believed.

So, why are Putin's popularity ratings still at 85-90%, even after 15 years?

First, 1992. The Yeltsin regime, bossed around by the United States, abolished the export duty on petroleum products. In August 1999, Yeltsin appointed Putin prime minister and Putin's government in September increased the duty to 7.5 euros per ton, and from Dec. 8, to 15 euros per ton. Later on, the duty only increased, but still, against all the "free market" hacks, oil is now exporting at about 50% of its 1995 price.

Two, Russia in terms of retail auto sales is ahead of Spain, ranking fifth in Europe after Germany, the United Kingdom, Italy and France. All this is a consequence of the increase in demand, and therefore income growth. This is a completely objective factor and it is a consequence of the economic policy pursued by Putin and nothing else. In Asia, Russian autos are in high demand.

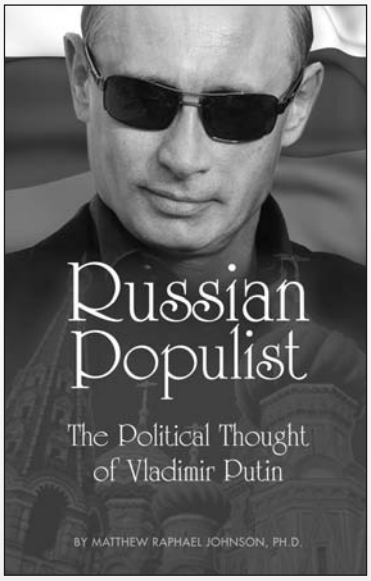
Third, for 10 years as a whole, the budget for social programs (desperately needed) increased by 30% yearly. Pensions were below the poverty line by 25% under Yeltsin. Now, they are more than 50% above this line and are increasing.

Fourth, Putin nationalized Yukos Oil even as Michael Khodorkovsky tried to sell it to Exxon-Mobil. When Khodorkovsky was jailed, Russia cheered. Only hanging him would have made Putin more popular. After that, tax collection increased massively from all businesses fearful of ending up like Khodorkovsky. It was nothing short of a miracle that has never occurred before. Sending a few people to prison made Putin so popular that the name "Vladimir" tripled in popularity among newborn boys. Putin massively increased tax revenue so that even arrears were covered. Putin proved the "free market" wrong again and, thus, revived the state.This all had a snowball effect that no one predicted—except Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn. Unfortunately, no one in the United States was listening.

Fifth, in 2004, in a little-discussed move, Putin finally abolished the law called the "Production Sharing Agreement." Under this law, Russian deposits of natural resources were under "international" jurisdiction. That meant that British Petroleum and Exxon controlled Russian natural resources *de facto*. The death threats poured

Russian Populist:
The Political Thought of Vladimir Putin

By Dr. Matthew Raphael Johnson, former editor of THE BARNES REVIEW Revisionist history journal. This book explains why nationalists across the globe are calling Russian President Vladimir Putin "The Russian Populist." Dr. Johnson, an acknowledged expert on Russian and Slavic studies, tells us exactly what makes Vladimir Putin tick in his new book, *Russian Populist: The Political Thought of Vladimir Putin*. From Putin's rise to political power, through his crushing of the "Oligarchs," and up to today's frequent clashes with Western meddlers, Johnson lays out the policies that Putin has put in place to restore Russia to the glory days of old. While the mainstream media portrays Putin as a



hard-line Bolshevik in sheep's clothing, Johnson shows how Putin's many agrarian, industrial, social and financial reforms—almost invariably implemented for the benefit of the future of Russia—reveal Putin's true motives. He has, in fact, garnered such hostility from the U.S. simply because he has managed to do what the United States has not: create powerful economic alliances outside the control of the NWO. Softcover, 175 pages, #630, $25 plus $5 S&H in the U.S. TBR subscribers get 10% off. Bulk prices (five or more) are available. Email sales@barnesreview.org for foreign S&H. Order from TBR BOOK CLUB, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003 or call toll free 1-877-773-9077 to charge.

in. Apparently, this only increased Putin's popularity. Suddenly, a whole bunch of people no one in the world ever heard of before were being paraded in front of Western TV screens as "dissidents." Now, we know why. Russian oil was not benefiting Russians at all, but had been going to the accounts of foreign banks and oil companies. The money from oil production was primarily going to the British-Dutch company Shell. Putin was condemned as being "against the free market" on these grounds. Putin stated simply that Russian resources belong to Russia. Now, that commonsense statement was Putin's death sentence. Unfortunately, carrying it out has been difficult.

After the liquidation of this ill-advised agreement, the Russian national budget increased by 300-400% almost instantly. Putin was ostracized by the entire Anglo-Saxon world, but Germany and France saw a winner and bet on Putin and Russia. Putin was tagged by Russians as the leader of the "National Revolution" as his simple agenda went against the system created by the Americans.

Sixth, he eliminated the influence of the West on most political processes. In 1992-1995, the Russian state apparatus was created by foreign advisers. All legislation in Russia from the 1990s, including tax laws, was written from foreign grants. In total, 10,000 foreign advisers were working in Russian ministries and departments, including all economic centers, both public and private.

The "sponsorship assistance" of the Soros Fund created school history textbooks, in which the battle of Stalingrad received two pages, yet U.S. presidents were mentioned far more than Peter the Great or Nicholas II. Russian students were given notebooks with portraits of four American presidents on the last page. It's true. I've seen them.

Seventh, Putin ended the war in the Caucasus, with the separatists destroyed and all, more or less, of the well-known militant leaders eliminated. Separatism died out naturally, but only when the Chechen elite felt the power of Moscow and the benefits of cooperation with a huge and growing market. Attempts by Western intelligence agencies to feed anti-Russian hatred led to more specific attacks on targets, but this is the maximum that can be expected. The war was and is no more.

Eighth, Putin's economic policy has been designed against debt bondage. Under Putin, Russia significantly increased the volume of the economy focused on the elimination of poverty, raised real incomes, and created reserves that now allow the country to pass through crises with minimal losses of the standard of living. Moreover, in the midst of the 2007 crisis, Russia was able to significantly increase pensions and other social benefits.

The Russian constitution is written in such a way that the president does not fundamentally affect everything that happens in the state. Omnipotent power is nowhere to be found and, now, impossible. This logic is used against Putin to criticize him, but does not exist where the economy is concerned. The work was done by Russians; Putin only made the fruits of labor more secure. He proved that Russians were nationalists at heart, and would support any policy that put their interests first. It was not that hard to do.

So what do we have?

Foreign exchange reserves at the end of February 2011 were at $487 billion in gold—third in the world. This is 4,000% higher than in 1999, when Russian gold reserves were at $12 billion. Russia today has approximately the same gold reserves as the European Union.

Public external debt in 1999 stood at $138 billion, or 78% of GDP. By January 2010, it decreased by 3,400% and now is $40.7 billion, or 2.75% of GDP. Inflation in 1999 hit 36.5%, while inflation in 2010 was 8.8%.

The Foreign Direct Investment total in 2010 was at $114.7 billion. In comparison, FDI in China's economy in 2010 amounted to $105.7 billion—or $79 per capita compared to $98 for every Russian soul.

> "We wonder why any man who can boast of a record like this ever needs to rig an election."

Average life expectancy for women has increased by 2.5 years up to almost 75 years, and has already exceeded the highest figure in Russian history, which was 74.3 years in 1990. The death rate from accidental alcohol poisoning in 2003 was recorded at 45,045 cases, but dropped in 2010 to14,381 cases. The birth rate in 2010 was 12.6 children per 1,000 inhabitants—41% more than in 2000.

We just wonder why any man who can—even in part—boast of a record like this would have to rig an election. ✦

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The Greatest Economic Implosion of All Time

Dr. Matthew Raphael Johnson

In August of 1998, Russia declared bankruptcy, all the oligarchs having pulled out of the economy beforehand, of course. For the first time, the English word "default" was used to describe Russian finances. While the Western academic establishment supported every move Yeltsin and his crooks made, they deliberately refused to write about the fact that Czar Nicholas II used his personal fortune to buy weapons for Russia and serve the poor during World War I.

Again, with full knowledge of total default, the International Monetary Fund gave Russia a tranche of $10 billion, which promptly disappeared without any responsibility being assessed. Since there was no ability to have confidence in the long term, short term cash flow was the only incentive. All aid money was misappropriated with the full knowledge of the International Monetary Fund and the United States.

The record of the Yeltsin-Harvard-U.S. scheme was a disaster. Lawrence Summers, president of Harvard, was a major player and architect of the Russian debacle, but was rewarded with position after position of importance up until the present day, with full knowledge of his incompetence. When the Justice Department closed in on Harvard's economics department, Summers made a strategic "sexist" comment in the student newspaper that rapidly removed economics from the minds of the students and faculty.

For Russia, the cost of living in this period increased 3,000%. Alcoholism was increasing, and, strangely, vodka was subsidized by the clique as everything else was increasing in price. This is an interesting omission in the universal rise of the cost of living. Alcoholic psychosis increased 300% until 1997.

Four million Russians were homeless while the best and brightest emigrated to the West. The losses to the economy were greater than in Hitler's invasion and the Bolshevik revolution and collectivization. In 1999, industrial production was about 30% of the 1990 level. High tech industries went to 0% as about 1.5 million trained scientists fled to the West. Farmers abandoned the land, and cheap food imports put the rest out of business. Land was then bought up by foreigners as the laws on ownership were changed. Many villages ceased to exist. Billions of dollars worth of military secrets were now common knowledge. Scientific inventions were taken by the U.S. and given to major, well-connected firms, and Russian technology was responsible for about 3,000 patents in 1999.

Boeing, that same year, had about 600 former Soviet scientists at her controls.

It was the greatest single economic implosion in all history, dwarfing all wars and famines of the past. ✦

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The Holocaust:
Biggest 'False Flag' of Them All?

By Vaughn Klingenberg

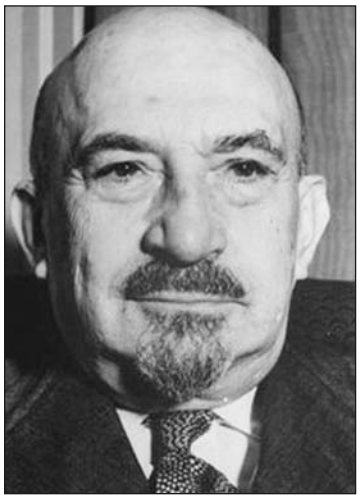
After years of investigation on the genesis and history of the "holocaust," I have come to the conclusion that the holocaust was in fact a "Big Zionist Jew" on "Little Jew" false flag operation. The evidence is so overwhelming on this matter that no other conclusion is tenable. The facts supporting this thesis are irrefutable.

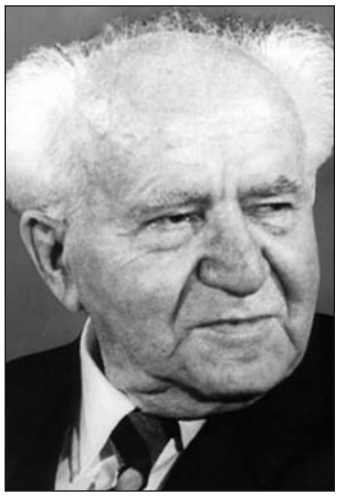
Zionism began as a vocal, but minority, Jewish movement at the turn of the 20th century. True, many European Jews would have liked a Jewish homeland to exist, but few were willing to give up the comforts of European living and move to an undeveloped and desolate region such as Palestine. This posed a seemingly insurmountable problem to extremely powerful and well-positioned Jews who wanted a Jewish state—"Big Zionist Jews" as I term them. These Jews in leadership positions needed to people their fledgling state with ordinary, hitherto non-Zionist Jews—or "Little Jews," as I term them. So how to do this? What would have to happen to get Little Jews to eagerly make the journey to Palestine and become Zionist settlers themselves? The answer: a "holocaust."

But wait, weren't the National Socialists (called "Nazis") the ones who authored and carried out the holocaust? Surely this reportedly unassailable fact cannot be denied, can it? Isn't one "blaming the victim" by assigning responsibility to Jews for the genesis and horrors of the holocaust and not the Nazis? The Jews were the victims here—we must not forget—not the perpetrators, right?

Well, not quite. To begin with, it must first be acknowledged that the Nazis were the most anti-colonialist European power during their reign in Germany. This should not surprise anyone. After all, Great Britain, France, Russia and even the United States all held, in one form or another, colonies abroad, while Germany was stripped of its colonies after World War I. Fomenting unrest in European colonies served both German interests as well as nationalist sentiment among the common people of the colonially dominated foreign state. There was one exception to Nazi anti-colonialism, however, and that was that the Nazis supported a Jewish homeland in Palestine. The Nazis encouraged Jews to emigrate to Palestine (a British colony) and even set up a transfer agreement, the Haavara Agreement of Aug, 25, 1933, to facilitate transferring German Jews to Palestine. This was signed by the Zionist Federation of Germany and National Socialist economic authorities.

Curiously, skipping ahead, when President Franklin Roosevelt finally called for an international meeting to take place in July of 1938 at Evian, France, representatives from 32 countries met to discuss if and how to relocate Jews from Nazi Germany, but only the Dominican Republic agreed to accept more Jewish refugees. Curiously, Ger-

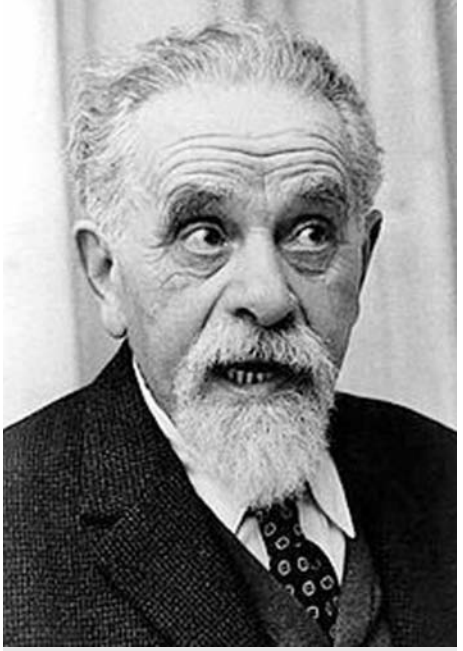




After Theodor Herzl, "the father of Zionism," the two largest figures in early Zionist history were Chaim Weizmann (left) and David Ben-Gurion (right), both of whom became presidents of Israel. On the fate of incarcerated Jews in Germany in the World War II era, Weizmann said, "Millions of Jews are dust in the wheels of history and will have to be blown away." Another prominent Zionist leader of the era, Izaak Greenbaum (var. Yitzhak Gruenbaum), Israel's first interior minister, once tellingly said, "One cow in Palestine is worth more than all the Jews in Europe."

many was not invited to attend the conference even though it was held right across the border. As for Roosevelt's ambassador to the meeting, the banker Myron Taylor, he was not even a government official but rather merely a personal friend of the president; this just goes to show how cavalier and unconcerned Roosevelt himself was in coming to the aid of the Little Jews.

Germany under Hitler certainly did not want a world war. Hitler ran on the plank of returning German nationalists who had been split off from Germany (thanks to the woefully ill-conceived national boundaries set forth in the Versailles Treaty) back to Germany proper. Once he was able to do this, after the defeat of Poland and reincorporating Germans living there back into the Reich, Hitler was content to bring a halt to hostilities. This is why Hitler and the Nazis waited, after conquering Poland, for three-quarters of a year before invading France. This period is known as the famous "Sitzkreig" or "sitting war." It was simply foolish and against all military principles and common sense not to immediately invade France right after the lightning victory over Poland. This nine-month interim gave the French and British valuable time to ramp up their munitions manufacturing and call up more citizens for military conscription and training. The Nazis had achieved their goal of reuniting Germans with Germany. Because the Nazis wanted the war to end, they went as long as they could before reluctantly invading France. (As an interesting side note, Hitler finally launched the invasion of France on the very day Winston Churchill, the bellicose and unabashed war-mongering minister, was sworn into office as prime minister of the United Kingdom, on May 10, 1940.) This also explains why the third in command in the Third Reich, Rudolf Hess, later flew to Scotland on May 10, 1941, on the one-year anniversary of the invasion of France, to negotiate a peace between Britain and Germany (only to be arrested and held in Spandau Prison in solitary confinement for 45+ years until he was murdered). One wonders what things he could reveal that so frightened the Allied and Zionist leadership so that they diligently kept him away from the public. Many convicted "holocaust criminals" served much less jail time and were then released. Nazi peacemakers would only confuse the Allied public over the justness of their cause, so better to hold Hess incommunicado until his murder in August of 1987, or so must have gone Allied thinking.



Izaak Greenbaum, head of the Jewish Agency Rescue Committee, said the following on Feb. 18, 1943, in an address to the Zionist Executive Council: "If I am asked, 'Could you give from the United Jewish Appeal money to rescue Jews?' I say, no! And I say again, no!"

ZIONIST PROCRASTINATION

It is my contention that the Allied and Zionist leadership collaborated and were consciously and deliberately negligent in allowing—nay, ensuring—that "the holocaust" happened. I am not able to marshal all of the evidence for that here in this short essay, so I will just list some of the more salient highlights that support this thesis.

To begin with, at the Casablanca Conference of Jan. 14-24, 1943, Churchill and Roosevelt declared that only "unconditional surrender" was acceptable to the Allies. While this sounds all well and good to xenophobes and pathological "patriots," in real terms it meant that since there was no incentive for the Germans to surrender conditionally, the war would be fought to its bitter end. Furthermore, and significantly, this meeting took place just as the Nazis were undergoing their momentous defeat at Stalingrad in January of 1943. This defeat of the Wehrmacht spelled the inevitable undoing of the Third Reich, so just as the Nazis were most prone to sue for a conditional peace, the Allies preempted that option by demanding only total, complete and merciless surrender. (Also as a curious aside, Churchill was once asked by a reporter if he would offer peace terms to the Nazis. Churchill's answer: "Of course not—they just might accept it!") Needless to say, if the Allies accepted a Nazi surrender in 1943, literally millions of lives could have been spared, including those of the many thousands of Jews in the internment camps.

Still referencing the year 1943 and how the Allies deliberately procrastinated in bringing the war to an end, Gen. George Marshall wanted to invade Nazi-occupied France on April 1 that year. Marshall was the one assigned to draw up plans for the sea-borne invasion of Europe. The name for this plan was Operation Overlord. This too would have brought an earlier end to the war, but Roosevelt and Churchill overruled him and only got around to approving the date of the sea-borne invasion over a year later: June 6, 1944. Once again, millions of lives could have been spared had this earlier invasion gone forward.

Turning now to how the leader of the American Jewish community, Rabbi Stephen Wise, president of the Zionist Organization of America, and President Roosevelt's very close friend and adviser on Jewish affairs, responded to the internment of millions of Jews in Nazi-occupied Europe: Rabbi Wise ordered that absolutely no care packages be

sent to malnourished Jews in the Nazi internment camps even though the Red Cross verified that the care packages were, in fact, delivered to the internees by their German jailers. Wise also deliberately tried to hinder publicity about the condition of incarcerated Jews. He actively intervened to prohibit the production of "We Will Never Die," a pageant on the suffering of Jews during the war. Why would Rabbi Wise do this? Why wouldn't he want the world to know about "the holocaust"? Simple: This Big Jew Zionist leaders wanted Jews to suffer as much as possible during the war so as to realize Wise's dream of establishing and peopling a Jewish state in Palestine with European Jews. If the war came to an end too quickly, the run-of-the-mill non-Zionist Jews would settle back into their comfortable European existence. All Jews needed to become Zionists, and that Big Jew Zionist goal has been very successfully accomplished today—courtesy of the Zionist and Allied orchestrated and manufactured holocaust.

There was a famine in Nazi-occupied Europe during the last year and a half of the war, 1944 to 1945. This meant that those on the very bottom rung of the social pyramid, namely, internment camp prisoners, would be the last to receive food. No surprise here. What caps this off, however, is that the Allies completely destroyed the transportation infrastructure of Nazi-occupied Europe so that foodstuffs and supplies were severely interdicted, and this made things even worse in the camps. Therefore, here as well, the Allies bear some responsibility for the severely emaciated prisoners held in German internment camps at the end of the war. They simply could not be fed.

Rabbi Stephen Wise ordered that no care packages be sent to malnourished Jews in the internment camps even though the Red Cross verified the care packages were, in fact, delivered to the internees.

Of course the Allies and the Big Zionist Jews such as Rabbi Wise claimed that there was no holocaust happening to the Jews in Nazi-occupied Europe during the war (and, ironically, they very well may have been right—albeit duplicitously—because there is absolutely no independent scientific statistical evidence that anyone died of Zyklon B poisoning in the camps, but this is the subject matter of another essay). Why would President Roosevelt and the most prominent Jewish leader in the U.S. want to silence any knowledge of the condition of Jews in the German-run internment camps during the latter years of the war? That answer is simple. If the public had become aware that Jews were starving in great numbers in the camps, pressure might have built to force the Allied governments to seek an earlier end to the war (once again by possibly accepting a conditional surrender from the Nazis). And, of course, the Little Jews would not have suffered enough in the camps so as to convert them into diehard Zionists and have them begging to emigrate to Palestine.

Simply put: the Big Zionist overlords needed a loyal cadre of Jewish denizens to rule over, so they got their wish by fomenting and orchestrating what we call today "the holocaust."

Finally, what about the role of the Nazis in all of this? Surely they share a portion of blame. Yes they do, but not as much as one has been pre-conditioned and indoctrinated to believe. I like to use the analogy of a man holding a Luger to the head of a near-sighted victim. The man represents a Big Zionist/Allied figure; the handgun represents a Nazi-figure; and the cowering, near-sighted and kneeling victim is a Little Jew holocaust figure. The victim can only see what is immediately in front of his face: the Luger/Nazi figure. The victim does not see the figure who has his hand on the Luger's trigger, the Big Zionist Jew.

This is how I have come to understand the holocaust. All that was left to do once the war was won was to unilaterally, unrelentingly and universally blame the German government and the German citizenry for being solely responsible for "the holocaust." Self-serving propaganda then eventually turns into dogmatic historical fact. Of course this all goes a long way toward explaining the profound insecurity of the Holocaustian community when it comes to challenges to their authority and fictional narrative and why Zionist propagandists are so insistent on demonizing and criminalizing holocaust truth seekers (Revisionists). What the Big Zionist Jews fear most is that the Little Jews just might—if they have courage enough to remove the blinders from their eyes—look into the mirror before uncritically assigning blame for the holocaust to the usual cast of convenient suspects.

I could, of course, say much, much more, but this should suffice for now. I leave it to freethinking, independent readers to vet what I have written here and make up their own minds concerning who is really responsible for "the holocaust." ✦

Vaughn Klingenberg is a researcher and author based in Minnesota. To order his book, *The Big Lie: The Holocaust (An Introduction to the Greatest Fraud of the 20th Century)*, send $15 U.S.D. to NonConformist Press, 975 County Road C2 West, Roseville MN 55113.

A New Look at Germany's World War I

Zeppelin War

Zeppelins: Weapons of mass destruction or desperation?

By Marc Roland

A recent Nova "special" aired by the Public Broadcasting System was entitled "Zeppelin Terror Attack." It explained how "pre-holocaust" Germans were guilty of inventing and deploying history's first "weapons of mass destruction" against civilian populations, as an attempt to terrorize them into surrender. Nova's narrator emphasized the particular role played by German fire-bombs, their interior packed with a mixture of benzol (benzene and toluene) and thermite, which burned at extremely high temperatures. The exterior was entwined with tarred rope to further facilitate a resulting blaze. The purpose of these bombs, viewers were told, was to incinerate private homes during World War I, when thousands of London's working class residents were killed or wounded, many of them suffering horrible burns. The raids were carried out by dirigibles, their crewmen known as "baby killers," because of the many children, some of them infants, who allegedly died in such sinister raids, invariably staged under cover of night.

The documentary's repeated implication clearly inferred that Germans, even before Hitler, were congenital war criminals and mass murderers, the direct precursors of today's Islamic terrorists. That the president and CEO of PBS, Paula A. Kerger, is Jewish may have had something to do with this imputation, in view of a statement made more than 70 years ago by Dr. Robert Ley, head of the German Labor Front: "The Jews will never forgive us Germans for having exposed their mendacity to the rest of the world. The god of the Jews is a god of revenge."[1]

Yet, "Zeppelin Terror Attack" effectively recreated the earliest use of lighter-than-air bombers against an open city. To inflame viewer indignation against German "baby killers," however, Nova's producers needed to withhold key information crucial to understanding why the attacks occurred. Accordingly, Kerger et al. avoided any reference to decisive British conduct prior to the zeppelin operations.

BRITAIN WANTS GERMANY STARVED

Issued simultaneously with England's declaration of hostilities on Aug. 4, 1914 were Royal Navy orders to thoroughly seal off Germany from the outside world. Just seven years earlier, British and German government representatives had signed into international law mutual agreements for blockading the importation of war-related materials in the event of a military confrontation. Both sides announced at the time that neither would seek aggression against an opponent's civilian population by restricting medical supplies, food products or anything concerning agriculture.[2]

Before the first shot was fired, however, or a single U-boat cast off, Britain ignored this civilized, pre-war agreement by imposing a ban on all imports to Germany. Foodstuffs were deemed "contraband of war," together with any hospital supplies, and the eastern Atlantic Ocean was declared a "war zone." Ships entering there did so at their own risk.[3] Britain's navy—the most powerful in the world by far—easily closed the English Channel and North Sea, bottling up the numerically infe-

Picture of zeppelin damage at Bury St. Edmunds inflicted on March 31-April 1, 1916 by zeppelin *L16*, commanded by *Oberleutnant zur See* Werner Petersen. Seven people were killed and five wounded, several of them children. The suspected target was the Boby Engineering Works and railway lines leading from Bury St. Edmonds. On the same evening, zeppelins *L13* and *L14*, the former under the command of Heinrich Mathy, hit Sudbury and Stowmarket, causing more damage to civilian and military targets. These attacks were collectively remembered by the Brits as "the Great Zeppelin raid." By the end of the war, 557 had been killed (mostly Londoners) in zeppelin raids while over 1 million Central Europeans had been starved by the Allied blockade. The producers of a Nova special focusing on the German "terror raids" paid little attention to this important fact.

rior *Kaiserliche Marine* in the German Bight.

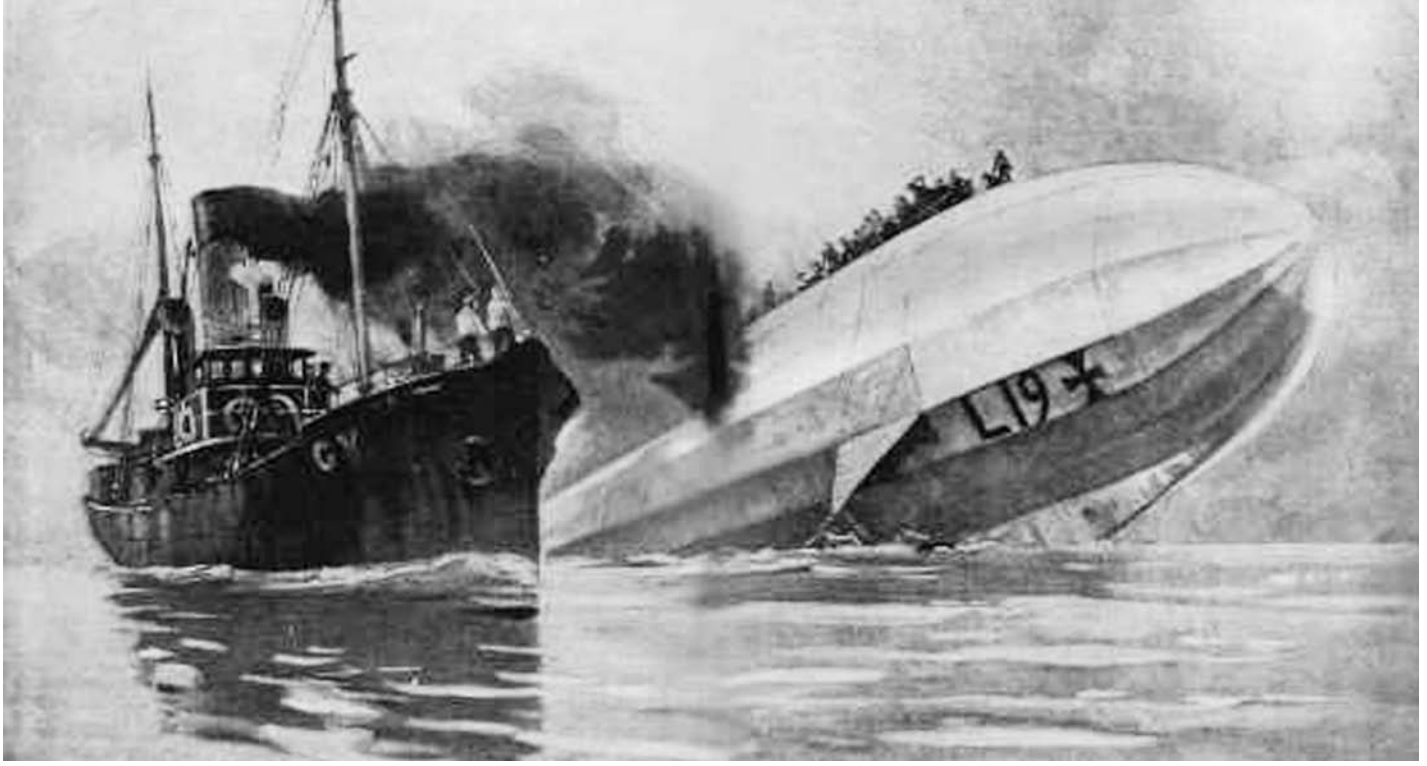
To feed themselves, the Germans relied heavily on food imports shipped primarily from the Americas. With those sources cut off, disastrous consequences were soon in coming. Less than six months after the blockade was imposed, Germany's imports had already fallen by 55% from their prewar levels, while exports were 53% of what they were the previous summer.[4]

A *Wikipedia* researcher writes:

> [T]he blockade also deprived Germany of supplies of fertilizer that were vital to agriculture. This latter led to staples such as grain, potatoes, meat and dairy products becoming scarce; the average daily diet of 1,000 calories was insufficient to maintain a good standard of health, resulting by 1917 in widespread disorders caused by malnutrition, such as scurvy, tuberculosis and dysentery. . . . The blockade also had a detrimental effect on the U.S. economy. Under pressure especially from commercial interests wishing to profit from wartime trade with both sides, the U.S. government protested vigorously.[5]

Many neutral governments—Switzerland, Spain, Sweden, Chile, Argentina etc—likewise condemned Britain's starvation strategy on humanitarian as well as economic grounds.[6] In fact, U.S. public opinion was so heavily weighted against Britain by early 1916 that many of those polled believed U.S. Navy warships should escort American freighters to German ports.[7]

These views were radically reversed during the following months, after the then-secret Balfour Declaration allowed Zionists to occupy Britain's "Mandate" over Palestine, in exchange for the efforts of fellow Zionist Edward Mandell House, U.S. President Woodrow Wilson's chief advisor, to wheedle an American declaration



The German zeppelin *L 19* (manufacturer's construction number *LZ54*) was a World War I zeppelin of the German *Kaiserliche Marine* (Imperial Navy). While returning from her first bombing raid on the United Kingdom in early 1916, she came down in the North Sea. Her crew survived the crash, but drowned after the crew of a British fishing vessel refused to rescue them. At the time this was a widely reported and extremely notorious incident as ships were expected to render aid to people in distress whether they were enemy combatants or not. PICTURE: WWW.LEICESTERMERCURY.CO.UK

of war against Germany.[8]

By the time World War I ended in late 1918, the British blockade had killed 762,796 civilians in Germany, mostly through starvation.[9] A report citing this figure the following month from the German Board of Public Health was faulted as "over blown" by British skeptics, who claimed that "only" less than 500,000 actually died due to Royal Navy food and medical restrictions.[10] But a 1940 study sponsored in the United States by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace found that the German civilian death toll exceeded 600,000: "A thorough inquiry has led to the conclusion that the number of civilian deaths traceable to the war was 424,000, to which number must be added about 200,000 deaths caused by the influenza epidemic," because many persons, especially children and the elderly, had been too weakened by lack of nutrition to resist the pandemic.[11]

Even long after the November Armistice, the British —this time with American approval—continued their blockade to coerce German representatives into accepting the shameful Versailles Treaty. When they signed it at gunpoint, nearly nine months later, more than another 100,000 civilians had starved to death.[12] The actual number of continental Europeans who succumbed to deliberate starvation and disease was far above 1 million, because figures for civilian deaths in Austria-Hungary and the Balkans were seldom considered.

THE KAISER RESISTS

At the very outset of the war, outraged by Britain's illegal blockade, "German airship commanders strained at the leash to bomb England," writes British aviation historian Ian Castle, "and were prevented from doing so by Kaiser Wilhelm."[13] He stubbornly resisted their entreaties, arguing that reprisals against British civilians would only be used by his enemies to damage Germany's reputation among the Americans, transforming their neutrality into hostility. But as his subjects began to suffer the growing pangs of starvation, he came under mounting political duress to act. He was shown an article from the second Hague Convention of 1907 which stated "that military establishments, located within undefended areas, could be attacked." Since London contained military installations in the form of its docks, factories and anti-aircraft guns, it was thus considered a legitimate target. "In May 1915, the Kaiser, under constant pressure, gave his reluctant approval for the bombing of the British capital east of a line parallel with the Tower of London," with strict orders to confine all attacks on clearly defined, military or economically war-related targets, says Castle.[14]

Accordingly, as the Sun set on May 31, 1.126 million cubic feet of hydrogen gas carried aloft a 536-foot-long, 60-foot-wide dirigible. Powered by three Maybach en-

gines, each rated at 210 horsepower, *Luft Zeppelin LZ38* rose majestically above its Belgian base at Evere, just north of Brussels. Cruising at an air-speed of 50 miles per hour, more or less, the flying leviathan needed another three hours to reach its objective, until, around 22.55, commanding officer *Hauptmann* (Capt.) Erich Linnarz, following the Kaiser's admonition to attack only objectives specifically associated with Britain's war effort, finally sighted in on a railway station and called out, "bombs away!" They fell instead on a house, demolishing it, but the resident family escaped unharmed.

Linnarz then steered "directly on a line leading toward the Tower of London," continuing to follow Wilhelm II's orders, mistaking another private residence for an army barracks, killing a three-year-old girl.[15] *LZ38* proceeded over Balls Pond and Southgate Roads and High Street, blasting more homes, a theater, the Bishopsgate Goods Station, followed by an attack on Spitalfields, less than one mile from the Tower of London. Crossing the Whitechapel Road and then heading east over Commercial Road, Linnarz tried to destroy the London Western Dock. His bombs missed by 600 yards, hitting instead a whiskey distillery and synogogue, before two more fell in the roadway at Christian Street.

Final passes were made over Stepney and Stratford, which suffered minor damage, before *LZ38* droned away and vanished into the gathering midnight, the fading sound of her engines lingering long after her disappearance. She left behind 41 raging fires that bathed the inner city in a garish illumination. Some 3,000 pounds of explosives had been dropped on the nation's capital in 91 incendiaries, 28 conventional bombs and two grenades, killing seven persons.

MILITARY TARGETS INTENDED

In Berlin, the government publicly and inaccurately announced that *LZ38* "threw numerous bombs on the wharves and docks of London."[16] During the night of Oct. 13-14, *Oberleutnant zur See* (the first and highest lieutenant grade in the German navy) Werner Petersen, commanding *L16*, "incorrectly claimed hits on extensive factories or railway premises in East London."[17] Later official statements "falsely claimed success against specific targets in London, including an aeroplane hangar in Kensington, a ship near Tower Bridge, fires in the West India Docks and explosions at Surrey Docks, as well as the destruction of a munitions boat at Tilbury Docks with massive casualties."[18]

These reports were not propaganda lies, because the Germans, Linnarz and crew included, believed only legitimate, war-related objectives had been struck. Clearly, precision bombing was a thing of the future. The false

TBR BOOKS ON THE WORLD WAR I ERA

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assessments do show, however, that German commanders were preoccupied with inflicting losses on Britain's capability to wage war, and were not interested in terrorizing innocent civilians into submission, as the Nova documentary tried so hard to demonstrate.

In truth, verification of actual damage inflicted on the enemy was practically impossible to obtain in 1915. Aerial bombing was, of course, in its infancy at the time, and accuracy, as well as identification of targets, were almost entirely matters of guesswork. Instrumentation of virtually all kinds was either exceedingly primitive by later standards, or entirely missing. These crude conditions were exasperated by the airships themselves, often blown off course and sometimes out of control by contrary winds, their climbing rate drastically reduced by rain, and plagued by unreliable, underpowered engines. Of 13 zeppelins that set out after Linnarz to bomb the enemy capital, one was forced back by head winds. "Nine others dropped out with mechanical difficulties," Castle writes, "or through delays caused by strong winds. Only one airship made for London."[19]

In late May 1915, *Hauptmann* Erich Linnarz flew *LZ38* across the English Channel on the first bombing raid against the capital. Some 120 bombs were dropped on the area around London. Seven people were killed, 35 injured and 41 fires were started.

Worst of all, their immense chambers were filled with enough inflammable hydrogen to render them colossal flying bombs, vulnerable as much to ground-fire as to violent weather. For example, another zeppelin was returning from a North Sea patrol: "She flew into a tremendous thunderstorm. It seems that lightning ignited leaking hydrogen, causing *L10* to explode and crash into an area of tidal flats off Cuxhaven; the entire crew perished." [20]

Even so, Linnarz had attacked London with impunity, boosting morale and generating popular acclaim throughout Germany, where, it was felt, the war had at last been brought home to the blockaders. With his opening attack on London, the German Army Airship Service had struck first, but two days later, German navy dirigibles followed up on *LZ38*'s raid, again without interdiction from the enemy. Successful as these operations appeared, they made Wilhelm II increasingly uneasy, and he suspended them in the hope that the British, fearing more and worse reprisals from the air, might at least mitigate their seaborne stranglehold on his country. But they refrained from easing their grip throughout the summer, until, by August, "the Kaiser relented under pressure, and approved unrestricted bombing of London." [21]

RELUCTANT APPROVAL

Even so, his commanders endeavored to restrict their attacks to genuinely war-related targets, such as *LZ9*'s bombing of the chemical plant and ironworks at Skinningrove, between Redcar and Whitby; *L14*'s raid against the British army's Otterpool Camp, where 26 infantrymen were killed and wounded; *L13*'s devastation of an important railway junction at East Croydon, an attempted sortie against the Royal Victoria Dock, and the bombing of an explosives factory near Stowmarket, Woolwich's artillery barracks and arsenal. At Cleethorpes, in Lincolnshire, *L22* killed 32 soldiers of the Manchester Regiment. *L45* "released a number of bombs that fell in northwest London, causing damage to the Graham White Aviation Company at Hendon Aerodrome," while "*L48* attempted to bomb Harwich naval base. As for *L42*, "one of her bombs struck lucky, hitting a naval ammunition store." [22]

Zeppelin operations against these and other specifically war-related targets continued into 1916, when *Kapitänleutnant* Heinrich Mathy, the most successful of all airship commanders, steered *L31* over the Milwall Docks on the Isle of Dogs, where he destroyed an engineering works. He then proceeded to drop bombs "in Deptford on the Foreign Cattle Market, home to the Army Service Corps' No. 1 Reserve Depot. They also caused severe damage to the London Electric Supply Company and the Deptford Dry Dock. Three other explosive bombs and an incendiary fell on the Horse Reserve Depot of the Army Service Corps, injuring 14 soldiers."[23] Mathy's Aug. 24-25 sortie particularly demonstrated how he and his fellow airship commanders sought out and attacked standard economic or military objectives, and did not target civilians, unlike Britain's boycott deliberately aimed at starving to death the entire German civilian population and Germany's allies.

His raid also heralded the arrival over Britain of the "super zeppelins," or R-class, for *Riesen*, "Giants." Their increased capacity for storing hydrogen gas enabled

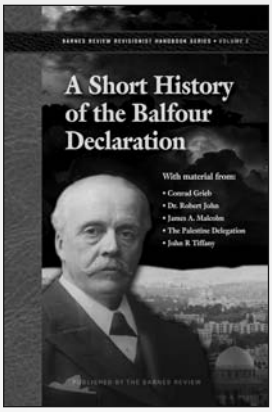
them to reach altitudes beyond the reach of enemy interceptors. But flying at such altitudes severely hampered bombing accuracy, while crews in the unheated airships suffered from minus 20 degrees Centigrade temperatures, and were rendered almost incompetent for lack of oxygen. Difficult as these conditions seemed, they were preferable to being burned alive aboard a lesser dirigible set alight by the explosive bullets of a British fighter plane. As such, earlier versions, known as the Q-classes and P-classes, were steadily replaced by the Giant.

"At some 650 feet long, and with a diameter of 78 feet," according to Castle, "its 19 gas cells contained almost 2 million cubic feet of hydrogen, a vast increase over the 1.2 million of the Q-class and the 1.1 million of the P-class. This increase in gas capacity allowed the zeppelins to climb to 17,400 feet. However, at an operational height of 13,000 feet, the six engines could reach 60 miles per hour (for a seven-to-10-mile-per-hour speed advantage over earlier types) when loaded with between three and four tons of bombs."[24]

For the first 16 months of their deployment, the German airships ranged over England with impunity. Anti-aircraft guns, the first of their kind, were nothing more than standard artillery pieces modified to fire at steeper angles, with little hope of hitting a high-flying target. While engaging the enemy in the night sky, their shrapnel often inadvertently sprayed the streets of London, killing and injuring city residents.

Meanwhile, a handful of spindly interceptors assigned for home defense to the Royal Flying Corps (RFC) failed to measure up to the task. Their slow rate of climb, inability to reach the dirigibles' operational altitudes in time for proper interception, and ineffectiveness of their .303 Lewis machine guns rendered the delicate BE2c or primitive Caudron G.3 biplanes inadequate. Their pilots were additionally tasked with taking on the after-dark raiders—themselves defended by teams of skilled machine gunners—at a time in aviation history when night flying itself was still in the experimental stage. Other aircraft doled out to the RFC were some Short 827 floatplanes stationed at England's east coast, where the two-place, reconnaisance aircraft of 1910 vintage were supposed to destroy incoming zeppelins before reaching London—an assignment they never had any chance of fulfilling. The lethargic Shorts were joined by specimens of the Farman F.56, a frail, dangerous-to-fly, French castoff, obsolete for its pusher-propeller and tub-like fuselage, even by mid-1915 standards, and its no less outdated British counterpart, the fire-prone F.E.2.

These fragile mounts were gradually replaced by better machines from the Sopwith Company, maker of the famous Sopwith Camel. Its "1½ Strutter"—so named because of the "one-and-a-half" (long and short) pairs of ca-


A Short History of the Balfour Declaration
With material from
• Conrad Grieb
• Dr. Robert John
• James A. Malcolm
• The Palestine Delegation
• John R Tiffany

A SHORT HISTORY *of the* BALFOUR DECLARATION

Few Americans—few people anywhere—have heard of the Balfour Declaration, the history of which is known primarily to students of global affairs. What general knowledge there is surrounding its origins is generally restricted to dry accounts in diplomatic histories. But here is a case where truth is stranger than fiction. The issuance of the Balfour Declaration helped create the foundation for the state of Israel, set the stage for American entry into World War I and thereby laid the groundwork for World War II and the many consequential global convulsions that followed. And, ultimately, of course, it's the foundation of the tension in the Middle East today that points toward further war and destruction. Here is the secret history of the Balfour Declaration, laid out in no uncertain terms and devoid of euphemism and political correctness. Those who have any serious desire to understand the sources of world conflict need this precise and candid analysis—the facts—about the behind-the-scenes machinations that brought the Balfour Declaration into being—and why. *A Short History of the Balfour Declaration*, softcover, 110 pages, #625, $12 plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. Order from TBR, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge. See more at www.barnesreview.com. Outside U.S. email sales@barnesreview.org for foreign S&H.

bane struts supporting its top wing—was the first British aircraft to enter service with a synchronized machine gun firing through the propeller arc. Its 130 hp Clerget 9B rotary engine enabled the 1½ Strutter to climb to 6,500 feet in nine minutes, 10 seconds, fast enough to intercept the "zepps," as the German airships were known in Britain.

Another Sopwith, the "Baby," was a modern seaplane fighter that joined the elderly Shorts on coastal duty. The doddering BE2cs lingered on in service until they could be replaced by a single-seat version, the new BE12, with a more powerful engine for better rate of climb, and a Vickers machine gun with greater punch. More importantly, all home defense aircraft were equipped with explosive shells specifically designed to ignite a zepp's hydrogen gas chambers. By late summer, No. 39 Squadron, stationed at the northeastern approaches to London, was up to full strength with 24 interceptors. More were on the way. The capital was now defended by 271 anti-aircraft guns and 258 searchlights.

These preparations bore fruit on the night of Sept. 2-3, 1916, when 16 airships set out from the European continent to strike Britain in the largest dirigible raid of World War I. A new zeppelin on her first mission, *SL11* was commanded by *Hauptmann* Wilhelm Schramm, who was well-acquainted with his target, having been born in London 29 years before. Fires set by his bombs in the downtown area attracted the attention of 2nd Lt. William Leefe Robinson, then flying patrol in one of the 39th Squadron's original BE2cs. As he approached the center of the city, he saw a monstrous airship caught in the glare of searchlights while being shot at by dozens of artillery batteries.

After a near miss that damaged one of *SL11*'s engine gondolas, Schramm made haste to gain altitude as quickly as possible, and "Robinson flew a path from bow to stern under the airship and emptied a drum of mixed explosive Brock and Pomeroy ammunition into her from his upward-firing Lewis gun" to no effect.[25] He returned for a second interception, machine gunning almost the entire starboard side of the zeppelin, while being targeted by its Parabellum and Maxim machine gunners. The enemy seemed impervious to Robinson's bullets.

He turned yet again for a final attempt:

> With the airship now at 12,000 feet, he took up a position behind her and about 500 feet below, before emptying a third drum into one point at the rear underside. For a moment, nothing happened, and then Robinson reported, "I had hardly finished firing the drum before I saw the part fired at glow. In a few seconds, the whole rear part was blazing."[26]

Erupting sheets of flame spread rapidly to consume the full length of *SL11*, which collapsed out of the night sky in a roaring inferno, like a flaming comet disintegrating in its descent. There were no survivors.

Moments later, another airship similarly exploded with the loss of all hands. The tide had forever turned against the zeppelins, which continued their attacks with diminishing success against growing attrition into late 1917. By war's end, they had taken 557 lives, most of them civilians, in 26 raids on England, compared to more than 1 million Central Europeans starved to death by the blockade. Had the British not broken their pledge by restricting the importation of food and medical supplies, no airship would have attempted to bomb London. ✦

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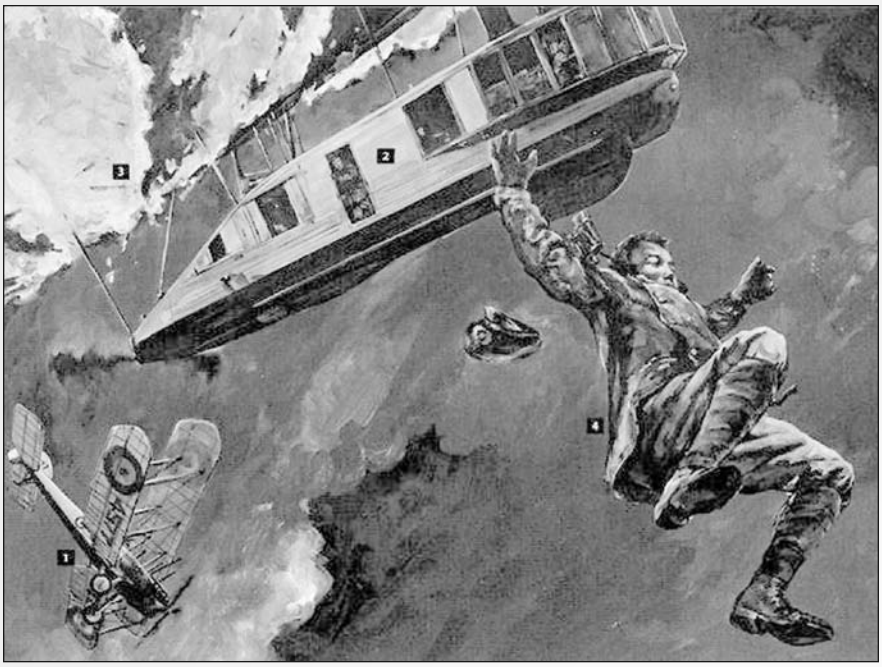
Marc Roland is a self-educated expert on World War II and ancient European cultures but is equally at home writing on American history and prehistory. He is also a prolific book and music reviewer for the PzG, Inc. website (www.pzg.biz) and other politically incorrect publishers and CD producers in the U.S. and overseas. He lives near Madison, Wisconsin. Roland has seen many of his articles published in the pages of The Barnes Review over the last several years.



Left, an artist's depiction of *Kapitänleutnant* Heinrich Mathy jumping from his crippled dirigible.

The Death of Heinrich Mathy

Michael MacDonagh was a London newspaper reporter during World War I. He witnessed the destruction of one of the giant zeppelins as it took part in a raid on the city the night of Oct. 1, 1916.

By Michael MacDonagh

"I saw last night what is probably the most appalling spectacle associated with the war which London is likely to provide—the bringing down in flames of a raiding zeppelin. I was late at the office, and leaving it just before midnight was crossing to Blackfriars Bridge to get a tramcar home, when my attention was attracted by frenzied cries of 'She's hit!' from some wayfarers who were standing in the middle of the road gazing at the sky in a northern direction. Looking up the clear run of New Bridge Street and Farringdon Road I saw high in the sky a concentrated blaze of searchlights, and in its center a ruddy glow which rapidly spread into the outline of a blazing airship. Then the searchlights were turned off and the zeppelin drifted perpendicularly in the darkened sky, a gigantic pyramid of flames, red and orange, like a ruined star falling slowly to earth. Its glare lit up the streets and gave a ruddy tint even to the waters of the Thames.

"The spectacle lasted two or three minutes. It was so horribly fascinating that I felt spellbound—almost suffocated with emotion. . . . When at last the doomed airship vanished from sight there arose a shout the like of which I never heard in London before—a hoarse shout of mingled execration, triumph and joy. . . .

"The framework of the zeppelin lay in the field in two enormous heaps, separated from each other by about a hundred yards. Most of the forepart hung suspended from a tree.

"The crew numbered 19. One body was found in the field some distance from the wreckage. He must have jumped from the doomed airship from a considerable height. So great was the force with which he struck the ground that I saw the imprint of his body clearly defined in the stubbly grass. There was a round hole for the head, then deep impressions of the trunk, with outstretched arms, and finally the widely separated legs. Life was in him when he was picked up, but the spark soon went out. He was, in fact, the commander, who had been in one of the gondolas hanging from the airship.

HEINRICH MATHY

"With another journalist I went to the barn where the bodies lay and asked if I could see them.

"Explaining to the sergeant that I particularly wanted to see the body of the commander, I was allowed to go in. The sergeant removed the cover- ing from one of the bodies which lay apart from the others. The only disfigurement was a slight distortion of the face. It was that of a young man, clean-shaven. He was heavily clad in a dark uniform and overcoat, with a thick muffler round his neck.

"I knew who he was. At the office we had had official information of the identity of the commander and the airship (though publication of both particulars was prohibited), and it was this knowledge that had determined me to see the body. The dead man was Heinrich Mathy, the most renowned of the German airship commanders, and the perished airship was his redoubtable *LZ31*. Yes, there he lay in death at my feet, the bugaboo of the zeppelin raids, the first and most ruthless of these 'Pirates of the Air' bent on our destruction." ✦

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The Night They Nuked San Francisco Bay

ONE OF THE GREAT MYSTERIES LEFT TO SOLVE from the World War II era is what really caused the massive Port Chicago, Calif. munitions explosion. Conveniently blamed by a U.S. Naval board of inquiry on a colored soldier who allegedly dropped a live shell that exploded and ignited the conflagration, many doubt that explanation comprises the whole story. Here historian and author Philip Rife fills us in on a few of the little-known details of the tragic event that leveled much of the port and killed more than 700 people.

By Philip Rife

On the night of July 17, 1944, a cargo ship being loaded with munitions for the war in the Pacific suddenly exploded at the Port Chicago Naval Magazine near Pittsburg, Calif. A total of 323 sailors (two-thirds of them Black ammunition handlers) were killed and 390 more injured by the blast, which a Navy board of inquiry later concluded had occurred when a "careless sailor dropped [a] shell to trigger [an] explosion."

This was a year before the first acknowledged test of an American atomic bomb—that of the plutonium weapon which was later dropped on Nagasaki. (Weapons grade plutonium is produced from U-235, enriched uranium.) Although it was designed before the plutonium bomb, the uranium bomb was supposedly never tested before it was dropped on Hiroshima.

But in 1980, journalist Peter Vogel made an interesting discovery at a church rummage sale in Santa Fe, New Mexico. During World War II, nearby Los Alamos had been the home of America's secret atomic bomb program, the Manhattan Project.

In a box containing a U.S. Air Force film canister, Vogel found an envelope with a sheet of paper inside: "I unfolded the paper, which at the top of it said 'History of 10,000-Ton Gadget.' It had a lot of mathematics on it, and it listed 11 steps which start with the detonation and then proceed to the formation of the ball of fire. I knew right away the document I had was a blueprint for an atomic bomb. That 11th step said 'ball of fire mushrooms out at 18,000 feet in typical Port Chicago fashion'."[1]

Intrigued, Vogel claims he showed the paper to Dr. Edward Teller, under whom the man had once studied physics at the University of California. Teller, who was a key player in the Manhattan Project, is known as the father of the hydrogen bomb, which followed the uranium and plutonium bombs.

Teller's response took the man completely by surprise: "After about three minutes, he tossed it back at me and said 'I'll deny ever having seen this document, and I'll deny ever having discussed Port Chicago with you'."[2]

The explanation for Teller's dramatic reaction stems from the fact that there are a number of clear indications the incident at Port Chicago was a nuclear rather than a conventional explosion—information kept from the American public in 1944 and covered up ever since.

Probably because there was no Moon out on the night of July 17, 1944, there was no mushroom-shaped cloud characteristic of an atomic explosion readily apparent. However, witnesses were unanimous in describing another trademark feature of an atomic detonation: an intensely brilliant white light.

Residents in Napa (23 miles away) said the explosion

The general devastation at Port Chicago explosion of July 17, 1944, was shocking in scope, as seen in these photos. A month later, hundreds of servicemen, mostly Negroes, refused to load munitions in what they considered unsafe conditions. In short, they mutinied. Fifty of the men—referred to later as the "Port Chicago 50"—were convicted of mutiny and sent to prison. Most were released in 1946. Publicity surrounding the case forced the U.S. Navy to desegregate its forces beginning in early 1946. Some believe there was more to the explosion than the U.S. government has revealed, even to this day.

PHOTOS: U.S. NAVAL HISTORICAL CENTER

turned night into day. According to the local newspaper: "Plainly visible here was the towering pillar of flame that flared into the southern sky. The hills of the Napa Valley were momentarily illuminated as if by sunlight."[3]

Conventional explosives produce red- and orange-colored pyrotechnics, not white light resembling sunlight. (Magnesium shells burn white, but there was no magnesium-containing ordnance among the cargo.) In addition, if the explosion had been started by a conventional bomb or artillery shell going off, there would have been a series of chain-reaction detonations as it spread to the rest of the cargo of munitions.

Instead, there was one huge explosion that registered 3.4 on the Richter Scale at an area seismological laboratory and was reportedly heard 50 miles away. According to a contemporary account in *Time* magazine: "There was not an undamaged house within three miles." A tsunami generated by the explosion struck a lighthouse located more than half a mile away with such force that the building was moved 40 feet off its foundation.[4]

Dr. Edward Teller, a key player in America's Manhattan Project, was allegedly shown a document linking the Port Chicago event to a nuclear explosion. The man who showed Teller the document claimed Teller told him he would deny ever seeing the document.

One witness had a bird's eye view of the events that night. An Army pilot flying over the area at the time reported seeing a single bright flash and the formation of what he assumed was a ring of smoke around the blast site: "There seemed to be a white flash, and this flash had with it a large smoke ring that spread out in all directions around Port Chicago. I would estimate it from the air to be at least three miles wide. This smoke ring proceeded then to go up, and in the center of that was a terrific flash which mounted up as high as I was —9,000 feet —and above me."[5]

What the pilot took to be a smoke ring has been reported in more recent nuclear tests in the South Pacific: circular areas of water vapor called a Wilson Condensation Cloud.[6]

As for residual radioactivity at the site, the Navy has denied all outside requests to take soil samples at Port Chicago (now known as Concord Naval Weapons Station). Significantly, hundreds of tons of topsoil were reportedly removed from the facility in railcars without explanation.[7]

And, in 2004, one skeptical scientist was surprised to find a two-mile wide residual radioactive plume in the terrain of a state wildlife sanctuary facing Port Chicago, "in a direction which would be normally downwind on a clear summer night." He said he was able to rule out other possible sources for this "abnormally high" level of radiation.[8]

Two doctors at the Navy hospital where many of the Port Chicago injured were taken said the burns they treated that night were unlike anything they ever saw . . . until they encountered radiation burns years later.[9]

Portions of Contra Costa County that were downwind from the blast site have experienced some of the highest cancer rates in the nation. Local health officials are at a loss to explain such a high incidence, but note that the increase was first noticed in the 1960s—about when you'd expect health problems to start showing up in people exposed to radioactive fallout in 1944.[10]

When the uranium bomb destined for Hiroshima was shipped from the rebuilt Port Chicago facility in 1945, it arrived in two railcars. (Presumably, the components were separated for safety during transit.) During the Navy's inquiry into the 1944 disaster, the cargo manifest for two railcars worth of material earmarked for the ship that exploded were missing.[11] A notation pertaining to this mystery cargo on the loading inventory sheet read: "Records showing the contents of these boxcars were destroyed."[12]

In addition, several hundred pages of reports on the Port Chicago incident were filed at the government's Los Alamos atomic facility — a curious choice of depository if, as the Navy maintained, the explosion involved only conventional munitions. Included in these Port Chicago records were several reports prepared by the Navy captain who designed portions of the uranium bomb later used at Hiroshima.[13] (In fact, he was the bombing officer on the *Enola Gay*, the B-29 that dropped the atomic bomb that day.) One of the recipients of these Port Chicago reports was an admiral who served on the government's Atomic Bomb Military Policy Committee.[14]

In one of the documents, the captain addressed the suggestion by some American atomic scientists that the United States stage a public demonstration of the power

PHOTOS: U.S. NAVAL HISTORICAL CENTER

According to the mainstream online encyclopedia Wikipedia, the Port Chicago explosion was studied by a Los Alamos National Laboratory team working on the Manhattan project. The resulting damage was seen as being similar to the effects of a relatively small nuclear explosion. An employee, Paul Masters, made copies of some of the study documents and stored them at his home. In 1980, Peter Vogel discovered one of Masters' documents in a rummage sale and noticed that one section read, "Ball of fire mushrooms out at 18,000 ft. in typical Port Chicago fashion." Vogel began to research the possibility that the Port Chicago explosion was caused by a nuclear bomb. Beginning in 1982, Vogel publicly voiced his theory, raising a storm of controversy. Nuclear historians Lawrence Badash and Richard G. Hewlett disagree with Vogel's research. "It is impossible that there would have been no noticeable effects that later would have been identifiable as nuclear," they concluded. Researcher Philip Rife does not agree. Left, rail cars in their rivetments damaged by the shock wave from the Port Chicago blast.

of the atomic bomb for the psychological effect it would have on the enemy rather than attacking them with it. In the process, he clearly let the cat out of the bag with regard to what actually detonated at Port Chicago: "From my observation of Port Chicago, I can give assurance that the reaction of observers to a desert shot would be one of intense disappointment. Even the crater would be disappointing."[15]

If a nuclear device did in fact explode in San Francisco Bay in July 1944, the natural assumption is that it detonated accidentally while being transported overseas. An enemy harbor would have been the most likely target for an American atomic weapon in mid-1944.

In proposing the development of the atomic bomb to President Franklin D. Roosevelt, famed physicist Albert Einstein had written: "A single bomb of this type, carried by a boat and exploded in a port, might very well destroy the whole port together with some of the surrounding territory. However, such bombs might very well prove too heavy for transportation by air."[16] (Before the introduction of the B-29, the U.S. didn't possess a plane capable of carrying such a heavy weapon.)

Of course, if they'd wanted to test an atomic bomb on a harbor target before using it against the enemy, Port Chicago may have seemed the ideal site. The effect of the explosion could be conveniently analyzed away from prying enemy eyes and explained as an accident involving conventional munitions. (The danger from radioactive fallout in a real-world setting was unknown.)

A Navy intelligence report described an odd occurrence about 50 minutes before the explosion at Port Chicago, "a shiny black car [was] reported to have been seen at the foot of the pier, but no information was developed to indicate that any unauthorized vehicle of such description was seen to enter or leave the naval magazine." Several occupants of this mystery car were reportedly seen visiting a supposedly empty cargo vessel docked next to the ammunition ship. (Both ships were obliterated by the blast.)[17]

Port Chicago was a highly secured area strictly off limits to unauthorized traffic. The car in question apparently wasn't a Navy vehicle. It was never established who the occupants of the car were or what their purpose was for being there that fateful night less than an hour before the detonation of a nuclear device.

Finally, the Port Chicago event may have been filmed by the U.S. government as it occurred. Not from dockside (as might be expected if the purpose was to document the loading of the cargo), but from the air.

The researcher who bought that incriminating document at a New Mexico rummage sale recounted what a Navy spokesperson told him when he learned there was aerial motion picture footage that seemed to show the Port Chicago explosion: "The film is a Hollywood re-creation that we had done in the 1960s which we used as an argument with Congress in order to get Port Chicago incorporated as part of the Navy base."

When the researcher said he'd like to see the film anyway, he was told: "No, it's nitrate-based film. If we take it out of the safe, it will turn to powder."

But nitrate-based motion picture stock went out of use around 1950—and thus would not have been used for a "re-creation" made in the 1960s.[18]

Whether the nuclear detonation at Port Chicago was deliberate or accidental, the American atomic scientists who created the "10,000-ton gadget" obviously managed to up their game by the time of Hiroshima. The uranium bomb dropped in Japan is estimated to have been the equivalent of between 12,500 and 15,000 tons of TNT.

AFTERWORD

Any atomic device that detonated at Port Chicago in July 1944 would've seriously depleted the nation's scarce supply of enriched uranium, necessitating a costly and time-consuming replacement effort. During this time, however, help arrived from an unexpected source.

The *U-234* was a submarine that sailed from Germany en route to Japan shortly before the end of the war in Europe. When word of Germany's surrender reached the *U-234* in May 1945, her captain arranged to surrender to a U.S. Navy destroyer in the North Atlantic.

The first indication that there was something special about the *U-234* came when she docked at the Portsmouth, New Hampshire naval base. Newsmen had been given free access to interview every captured U-boat crew prior to the *U-234*'s surrender. But the Navy's orders regarding the *U-234* were quite different: "Prisoners of the *U-234* must not be interviewed by press representatives. Maintain prisoners [of] *U-234* incommunicado and send them under Navy Department representative to Washington for interrogation."[19]

Another directive left no doubt that the Navy was deadly serious about segregating the *U-234*'s crewmen. U.S. Marine guards on the dock had orders to shoot anyone who tried to speak to the prisoners.[20]

A Navy document listed part of the sub's cargo as "uranium oxide loaded in gold-lined cylinders." But uranium oxide is basically inert and doesn't emit much radiation until it's been enriched in a fission reactor. Enriched uranium, on the other hand, would've required something like gold linings to protect against radiation leakage, says *National Geographic*. Plus, Japan already had access to uranium oxide ore from Manchuria.[21]

Another indication the *U-234* carried enriched uranium came years later in a recollection by one of the sub's German officers: "When the boat was being loaded, before the boxes were brought down into the cargo hold, the Japanese officers were painting 'U-235' on them. We were laughing at them, because they did not even know our hull number."[22]

But "U-235" meant something else besides a U-boat identification number. It was the international scientific designation for the kind of enriched uranium needed to make an atomic bomb.

A British newspaper reported in 1996 that according to the U.S. Army lieutenant colonel who was chief of atomic security and intelligence for the Manhattan Project, American military authorities "reacted with panic" when they learned the nature of the *U-234*'s cargo.[23] That same year, a former lieutenant colonel in Army intelligence who'd been responsible for uranium logistics in the Manhattan project came forward to say that uranium from the *U-234* was sent to the government's secret uranium processing plant in Oak Ridge, Tenn: "The transportation papers passed over my desk at that time."[24]

Shortly before the *U-234* surrendered, the head scientist of America's atomic bomb project, Robert Oppenheimer, reported the U.S. wouldn't have enough enriched uranium to make a bomb until November 1945.[25] Shortly after the U.S. acquired the *U-234*'s cargo, Oak Ridge's output of enriched uranium nearly doubled, and the United States was able to drop a uranium bomb on Japan in August 1945.[26]

[For the little-known story of the Third Reich's atomic weapons development, see "The Nazis' Big Apple A-Bomb" in the March/April 2013 issue of TBR.—Ed.] ✦

ENDNOTES:

1 *The Spotlight*, Nov. 23, 1992.
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3 *Napa Journal*, July 21, 1944.
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5 *The Lone Gunman's Historic Dossier.*
6 *The Spotlight*, Nov. 23, 1992.
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11 *Napa Sentinel*, 1995 issue.
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13 *Nexus Magazine*, June 1996.
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15 *Napa Sentinel*, July 15, 1994.
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24 *Wise News Communique*, Feb. 21, 1996.
25 *Reich of the Black Sun* by Joseph P. Farrell.
26. *Critical Mass* by Carter Hydrick.

Philip Rife earned a journalism degree from Penn State University and served in the U.S. Air Force. The author of nine books and numerous historical articles, his most recent book is *Bones of Contention: Uncovering the Hidden Truth About America's Lost Race.*

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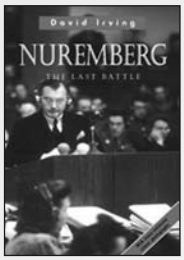

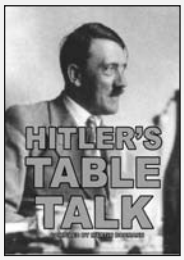

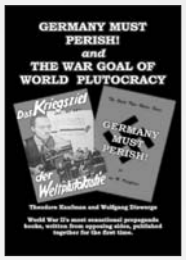

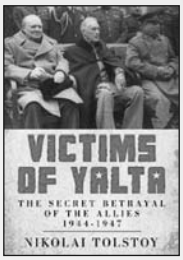

War Is a Racket by Smedley Butler is a famous speech denouncing the military-industrial complex. This anti-war speech by the two-time Congressional Medal of Honor recipient exposes war profits that benefit few at the expense of many. Throughout his distinguished career in the Marines, Smedley Darlington Butler demonstrated that true patriotism does not mean blind allegiance to government policies with which one does not agree. Sections include: "War is a Racket"; "Who Makes the Profits?"; "Who Pays the Bills?"; "How to Smash this Racket!; and "To Hell with War!" Softcover booklet, 40 pages, #589, just *$4*.

Nuremberg: The Last Battle. By David Irving. By agreement of the Allied powers, major German and Italian leaders were to be identified as war criminals, tried, prosecuted, found guilty by whatever means and punished. The war crimes trials at Nuremberg were rigged to prove the triumph of good over evil. There would be few if any crimes listed on the indictment at Nuremberg of which all of the four prosecuting powers were not guilty themselves. Hardback, 377 pages, #445, *$45*.

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Napoleon vs the Bankers

The French Revolution, after starting out with what appeared to be moderate goals, seeking a constitutional monarchy, rapidly degenerated into the Reign of Terror, supported by the worst elements in French society (but directed from "above," as always, by the cosmopolitan money powers). When a young general named Napoleon seized power, he proved not a tyrant, but a true patriot, and a kind of forerunner of Adolf Hitler. He restored sound financing, religion and peace. He rejected loans from Jewish usurers—France would make its own money, not borrow it from the ethnic moneylenders. Soon the latter triggered war after war against this genius, who repeatedly sought peace with England, just as Hitler did later, but the Bank of England said "no."

Jean-Paul Marat was a Swiss scientist and late-blooming journalist whose radical rhetoric in support of the lowest classes and against the French aristocracy whipped up the masses. In 1790 he wrote: "Five or six hundred heads cut off would have assured your repose, freedom and happiness. A false humanity has held your arms and suspended your blows; because of this millions of your brothers will lose their lives." He was murdered by political enemy Charlotte Corday in 1793.

By Joaquin Bochaca
Translated by Margaret Huffstickler

If Louis XVI's finance minister, Jacques Necker, had left the state coffers empty, a host of political hacks—many born outside of France, such as the Prussian Anacharsis Klotz, Choderlos de Laclos, two Sephardic Jews (Almereyda from Portugal and Guzman from Spain) and the bloodthirsty Jean-Paul Marat—imposed the terror, blind and arbitrary, as a form of government, supported by the rabble of the big cities.

From this rabble had arisen what Spengler called the "negative elite of the gutter"—the abysmal world of the inferior, the resentful, the failed. They were professionals without profession, dreamers, sloths and drunkards; prostitutes, charlatans and demagogues; physical and moral morons—inferior beings who hated society and its established values precisely because of their own inferiority. Men who, while invoking the famous slogan "liberty, equality, fraternity," made fabulous business deals.

All, in the final analysis, successively victimizers and victims of the dynamic of evil, according to the principle that evil is evil even for the evil. All of them were in the service of anti-nationalist "cosmopolitan" forces.

In the trial of the "Hebertists," for example, it was shown that they were all as anti-French as they were anti-democratic, based on their shameless accusations of one

Above, an artist's depiction of Napoleon's emancipation of the Jews. (See item on page 29 for more on this subject.)

another. Guillotined as accomplices of foreign powers were: the Jewish-Prussian Klotz; Danton, the illustrious receiver of stipends from England—or, more precisely, the Bank of England; the aforementioned Guzman; the Austrian Israelite bankers Emmanuel and Junius Frey; Madame de Haelder, agent of the king of Prussia and founder of the Masonic "Fraternal Society of the Two Sexes"—one member of which was the Dutch spy Etta Palm, agent of the Bank of Amsterdam and lover of Deputy Choudieu, an agent of the Netherlands.[1] Months later, the Jacobins, executioners of the Hebertists, would in their turn go on a one-way trip to the guillotine.

Then the "directory" took over, 1795-1799. The many wars of the directory against Belgium, Germany, Switzerland and Italy permitted the financiers, who had become the masters of the state, to exploit the conquests the generals pulled off.[2] In 1799 the directory, bankrupt, found out that "their" banker Ouvrard had refused to provide them with more money. The government then announced measures against financial "speculators."

The bankers became frightened and sought a weapon to impose order on this chaos. The bankers Perregaux and Marmont agreed on a certain Gen. Napoleon Bonaparte who, in Egypt as previously in Italy, had shown himself to be not only a great strategist but also a prudent administrator of the conquered territories. Perregaux and Marmont sent their emissary Bourbaki to Egypt, who informed Bonaparte that 2 million francs were at his disposal for the purpose of a *coup d'état*.[3]

Leaving his troops in the hands of Gen. Kléber, Napoleon went quickly in Paris, where the bankers eagerly awaited him—le Couteulx, Perregaux and Marmont, father of the aide de camp of the conqueror of the pyramids. In reality, High Finance had no interest in overthrowing the directory, and neither did they suspect that Ouvrard, Perregaux, le Couteulx and Marmont would act on their own, without consulting the incipient but ever more powerful Money Powers situated in London and Amsterdam.

That is why, thereafter, necessary measures were taken to prevent the repetition of the scandalous occurrence of any banker thinking more of his own country than of the interests of the International Financial System; and it

would not happen again until 150 years later, and in Germany.

But let us not get ahead of ourselves; let us return to Paris, where the money and influence of Perregaux, le Couteulx and Marmont brought about the election of Napoleon's brother, Luciano Bonaparte, as president of the National Assembly in April of 1799. Le Couteulx had himself elected president of the department of the Seine. The complicity of Lemercier, president of the Council of Elders, was bought. Gen. Marmont, a key man in the conspiracy because he was the son of a banker, the political protégé of Perregaux and *aide de camp* to Bonaparte, convinced Gen. Jube, leader of the Directory Guard, to join the conspirators. Jube imprisoned the members of the directory—whose security was entrusted to him—in the Luxemburg Palace, while Napoleon transported the members of the two assemblies by force to the castle of Saint-Cloud and there, under the pretext of saving the republic, strangled it. On the 19th of *Brumaire* (in the revolutionary calendar, or Nov. 11), 1799, Napoleon Bonaparte was appointed first consul.[4]

Can it be said that, because he owed his power to them, Napoleon was the tool of a small group of bankers? Absolutely not. On the contrary: Even though he showed his gratitude toward those who had contributed to his accession to power, he never hesitated, when it was a matter of the interests of France or his politics, to stop them in their tracks with all the rigor demanded by the circumstances.

Louis XVI's brother, Louis Stanilas Xavier, became the preferred choice for king after Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette were executed and their young son, Louis XVII—who never actually served as king—died in exile (1795). Louis XVIII assumed the throne as a constitutional monarch after Napoleon's first exile and again after Waterloo. At that time, the duke of Wellington and his redcoats escorted the exiled Louis XVIII to Paris and put him back on the throne. He died in 1824.

Napoleon, undoubtedly the most exalted figure of an epoch in which great men abounded, has been described in the most diverse ways and from the most disparate angles by hack historians who have seen in him, at the most, a lucky upstart adventurer, skilled in tactics and military strategy. But true historians, starting with the very monarchical Jacques Bainville, have recognized the great statesman, legislator and economist—the genius.

In the midst of his campaign in Italy, Napoleon had reached the conclusion that what France urgently needed, in order to end the chaos that had been organized for the benefit of unpatriotic finance, was a king. He even suggested to Sièyes the possibility of reinstating the Bourbons. Unfortunately, the brother and heir of Louis XVI, who, in his London exile, had himself addressed as Louis XVIII, received a pension from the British government and threatened to solicit aid from the English to put down his "rebellious subjects." Such discreditable conduct, unworthy of a true monarch, made the restoration impossible. Napoleon said:

> The French nation needs a hereditary leader. . . . I would even recommend the restoration of the Bourbons, if they had in the Europe of today any claim to consideration or strength that was not derived from the paltry salaries they receive from England or from the financiers who impose their will on that island; and if the French did not have good reason to fear that the return of the Bourbons would elicit the scorn their weakness deserves, and bring about the destruction of our present institutions at the hands of ignorant people who hate them.[5]

Napoleon judged the French Revolution from the same point of view as Mirabeau, that is, as a means and not as an end. To them it was a means of purging the feudal system of its abuses.

He wanted to make a "revolution from above"—that is, the only revolution possible—a revolution that he was inclined to complete by restoring the throne.

"A monarch," he said, "cannot be bribed"—which was equivalent in his mind to dominating the financial system, which, logically, would fight against the throne as they had already done in the time of Louis XVI. He was aware that it would be a multi-faced, tentacular combat. He knew that the Money Power never fights openly, face to face, but by means of agents who often are themselves ignorant of the goal they're serving and, of necessity, of the forces and men who seek this goal.

Napoleon knew that there was international money behind each of his enemies. Their money was behind Louis XVIII and the Monarchists; behind the bloody ultra-revolutionaries of the Jacobin Club; and, above all, in the Israelite community of France. In fact, one of the first measures taken by the convention had been, not only to allow unchecked immigration of Jews, but also to grant them the enjoyment of all civil rights, even if they had just arrived from a ghetto in Transylvania.

The Jews, as always and everywhere, were, individually and collectively, at the service of International Finance. They destroyed any who dared oppose their

designs. The eagle of Austerlitz, in spite of having detected his enemy from the outset, and of having taken measures both internal and external to protect himself from its venomous bites, would end by succumbing.

Napoleon wanted to restore the idea of service, whereas demagogy speaks only of "rights." He put a brake on the activities of the bankers and proclaimed that "credit comes from the nation, not the bankers."

At the end of the 18th century, First Consul Bonaparte surveyed with his gaze an old world in which the system of service had fallen into melancholy decadence. In the senile monarchies a privileged class peered suspiciously at the bankers, who coveted their privileges.

In England, the gallantry with which George III had begun his reign was disintegrating. The monarch, since his humiliation in America, no longer dared to act against the interests of the City of London. This same City that had blatantly betrayed England in the war with the North American Colonies now turned in favor of that same England against France—or, more precisely, against the idea of service that the great Corsican embodied.

McNair Wilson writes that the financiers "exported and imported gold without paying any heed to the law or the state of war; their operations escaped all sanctions, because those who could have imposed them were associated with their undertakings and garnered formidable profits therefrom."[6]

It is an incontrovertible historical truth that during his whole life Napoleon sought alliance with England. He understood always that the English people were one thing and the bankers of the City another. He never ceased to proclaim the lively admiration he felt for England and its institutions. On one occasion he said to the English ambassador: "Everything would be possible for humanity if France, the first continental power, and England, the first naval power, were united."

Thus he proposed to the English government a peace treaty, which would be signed in Amiens at the end of 1799, by which France, without any reward save that of showing London its spirit of peace and goodwill, would promise that its war fleet would in no case exceed in tonnage a third that of the British fleet. Moreover, Napoleon, who had overthrown all of his enemies, proclaimed a generous amnesty, calling home all the exiles.

After having made peace with his external enemies, Napoleon wanted to set domestic affairs in order. He prohibited under threat of severe penalties the exporting of money from France and ordered that, under no pretext or circumstance should loans be resorted to for paying ordinary expenses, military or civil. The object of these measures was to prevent the bankers from causing difficulties for the government, as had happened with Louis XV, Louis XVI, the convention and the directory. When a

Bonaparte & the Jews

We often hear that Napoleon Bonaparte resembled Adolf Hitler in various ways, but with one exception: Hitler was an "anti-Semite." The truth is that while Napoleon curried Jewish favor in his early years, he eventually changed his attitude toward France's Jewish population. Consider these Napoleon quotes:

- "The Jews provided troops for my campaign in Poland, but they ought to reimburse me. I soon found that they are no good for anything but selling old clothes."
- "Legislation must be put into effect that the general well being is in danger. The government cannot look with indifference on the way a despicable nation [the Jews] takes possession of all the provinces of France. The Jews have to be treated as a special people. They are a state within the state. It is discouraging for the French nation to end up under the sway of the lowest of peoples. The Jews are the master robbers of the modern age; they are the carrion birds of humanity. . . . They must be treated with political justice, not with civil justice. They are surely not real citizens."
- "The Jews have practiced usury since the time of Moses and oppressed other peoples. Meanwhile the Christians were only rarely usurers, falling into disgrace when they did so. We ought to ban the Jews from commerce, because they abuse it. . . . The evils of the Jews do not stem from individuals but from the fundamental nature of this people."
- In a letter to his brother Jerome, king of Westphalia, dated March 6, 1808, Napoleon wrote: "Nothing is more contemptible than the reception of the Jews by you. I decided to improve [the lot of] the Jews. But I do not want more of them in my kingdom. Indeed, I have done all to prove my scorn of the most vile nation."
- Quoting the Ordinance of March 17, 1808, Code Napoleon: "1) Every big and small Jew in the peddling trade must renew his license every year. 2) Checks and other obligations are only redeemable if the Jew can prove that he has obtained the money without cheating."

To the extent that Napoleon favored the Jews at all, it was only part of his grand plan for them to assimilate and cease to be Jews rather than to prosper as a separate community within France. Most Jews would say this would be a form of genocide against their "chosen" people. He also distinguished between usurers (whom he compared to locusts) and those who practiced "a very great number of activities harmful to civilization." ✦

government depends financially on the bankers, then the real government is the bankers, since "the hand that gives is above the hand that receives." As Napoleon said to his faithful Las Cases, "Money has no fatherland: financiers have neither patriotism nor decency; their only goal is profit."[7]

Napoleon's refusal to accept loans of any kind caused great inquietude in the City of London. One must not forget that it was no longer a case only of France refusing loans, but now of more than half the continent, where the influence of the victorious French armies compelled a natural submission to the directives of Paris. Another measure that riled up the souls of High Finance was the creation of the Bank of France. One must acknowledge that the Bank of France had been provisioned by Necker and, consequently, by the financiers who ruled through Necker. But what they wanted was a Bank of France similar to its counterparts—a coordinator of the private banks, but just as private as these. But what Napoleon created was an authentic Bank of France, that is, tied to only France, belonging to only France and serving only the interests of France.

> "Napoleon's fall represented the re-installation of usury as an economic-political system for the subjugation of the people."

This institution would create money, that is, issue money in the amount that the agricultural and industrial production required. This money would be born without the stigma of debt and would be totally unrelated to gold. Moreover, Napoleon had himself named president for life of the bank, appearing at the head of the first list of subscribers of the shares of this entity, along with other people in whom he had absolute confidence, such as his brother Joseph, his brother-in-law Murat, his daughter-in-law Hortensia de Beauharnais and his faithful *aides de camp* Duroc, Clarke and Bourienne, as well as his confidant Las Cases. The banker Ouvrard, who had openly criticized the policies of the new National Bank, was arrested by order of Napoleon, increasing even more the hostility of International Finance.

But what raised the level of hostility to a paroxysm was the attitude of the first consul toward the Jews.

It was Napoleon who ordered the Great Sanhedrin of France convoked, his idea being, as his subsequent actions would demonstrate, to "keep an eye on his Jews," according to the phrase of Edouard Drumont.[8]

In this, the sure instinct of his marvelous genius did not betray him, since, as Drumont accurately stated, "any Jew who is observed, any Jew exposed, is relatively less dangerous, and can even be useful if he is employed in dishonorable actions that no one else would agree to carry out. The dangerous Jew is the wandering Jew, socialistic in his words, *agent provocateur* and generally in the service of foreign powers, whom he will betray in turn when it suits him."[9]

In order to "keep an eye on his Jews," Napoleon required, first of all, that they adopt fixed names and surnames, under pain of expulsion. He obliged them to be counted in the census, instituted a "*numerus clausus*" that affected both their places of residence and specific activities, and expressly prohibited usury. Moreover, finding that they were too numerous in Alsace and had provoked vociferous complaints from the inhabitants of that region, he ordered the expulsion of more than half of Alsatian Jews, sending them to the Vendee, "as a punishment to this region, guilty of rebellion in favor of the self-styled Louis XVII."

But aside from all these measures, what is evident is the first consul's animosity toward Jews in general. It is said that in a reunion of the Council of State, Napoleon said: "No one complains of the Catholics or the Protestants as they complain of the Jews, which proves that it is not a question of religion, but of race. The evil that the Jews do comes, not from the individuals, but from the particular idiosyncrasies of this strange people. They are parasites that want to ruin my France."[10]

And to bring to a peak the indignation of International Finance, which had facilitated the French Revolution, the Corsican Gen. Napoleon Bonaparte, who had never lost his Corsican accent, proclaimed himself emperor. He insisted that the church consecrate him by the hand of the pope himself, Pius VII, but to ensure that no one supposed that heaven's nomination came indirectly through the church, he himself placed the crown of France upon his own head.

Consequently, Napoleon was sovereign of France, without it being possible to establish any difference between his sovereignty and that of any other sovereign. "Power comes from God and from the people," affirmed Napoleon, "but legitimacy does not necessarily derive from heredity, especially if the heirs have proven themselves unworthy."

And so, International Finance would organize from

London, with plenty of continental complicity, coalition after coalition against the great Corsican. In spite of having cut off at the root the hysterical anti-Catholic abuses of the Jacobins, Napoleon found himself confronted with the thinly veiled hostility of the high clergy, which never forgave his attitude on the day of his coronation as emperor.

The historian d'Ivernois, who cannot be accused of Bonapartism, states that it was High Finance that was responsible for the failure of the continental blockade imposed by Napoleon on England,[11] and consequently, for the forced exile of Napoleon at St. Helena.[12]

The fall of Napoleon represented the re-installation of usury as an economic-political system for the subjugation of the people. It also represented an abrupt halt to the great idea of the nation of Europe embodied by the genius of the 19th century—which would have meant, in the economic field in question, the creation of an autarchic territorial entity, economically self-sufficient, from the Atlantic to the eastern shores of the Baltic, at least.

Instead, the continent was re-"balkanized" in numberless, more or less independent small states, even though in practice they were all dependent, knowingly or not, and ever more definitively, on the absolute power of International Finance. ✦

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Joaquin Bochaca, Esq. is a proud Catalan and the premier Revisionist author in the Spanish-language world. He is the author of several important Revisionist tomes on World War II that have yet to be translated into English. This article was translated by ***Miss Margaret Huffstickler,*** a talented linguist versed in several European languages. She is also a gifted vocalist.

Information on The Rothschilds

A CLASSIC DVD:

THE ROTHSCHILDS: SHARES IN WATERLOO

The first of three movies made in 1940 under the National Socialist regime in Germany. A historical account of the Rothschild family's rise to fortune, set mostly in Great Britain during the Napoleonic wars, the movie reflected an ambitious political agenda. Beyond its indictment of Jewish intrigue and avarice, the movie aimed to show the "Judaification" of British society at Rothschild hands, and thus demonstrate why, in Joseph Goebbels's words, Britons had become "the Jews among Aryans." With its striking juxtaposition of Nazi social criticism and racial theory, its twin assaults upon Jewish and British character, and its deft recycling of many key facts surrounding the House of Rothschild, this film deserves far more notoriety than has been its lot to date. English subtitles. DVD, B&W, 97 minutes, #576, *$30.*

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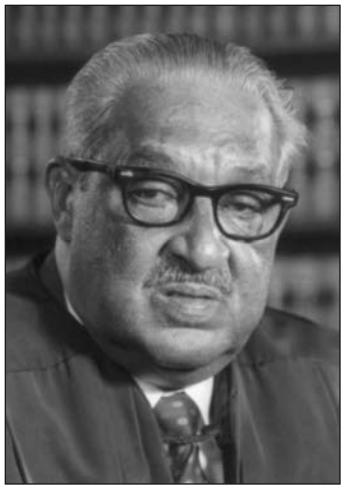
Thurgood Marshall:
An Imposture on the Supreme Court

Thurgood Marshall is hailed as a role model for the Black community. But is he really as great as the establishment would have you think? Is he just another phony Black hero foisted on the colored community like Jesse Jackson and Al Sharpton? Are Blacks being done a disservice by White liberals when they continue to offer up this kind of Black icon when so many other Blacks are worthy of praise—but whose histories are ignored or suppressed? In 2000, Juan Williams, a Black Panamanian-born American journalist and political analyst for Fox News Channel and a writer for half a dozen leading mainstream newspapers, wrote a book called *Thurgood Marshall: American Revolutionary*. Although the book was meant as a tribute to the first Black American to serve on the Supreme Court, a careful reading of the book challenges Marshall's "exemplary" legacy.

By William A. White

Studying the life of Thoroughgood (known as Thurgood) Marshall (1903-92), the supposed legal genius who once helped fill the ranks of the U.S. Supreme Court, one is struck that a hard-drinking, dissolute and ignorant man with a history of anti-White violence and nothing to recommend him but a longstanding affair with Jews and Communists made it into such a high office. But, as Lyndon Johnson cynically said, with Marshall's history of evil living, he was "as good as any man in Washington." And on that basis the racist, anti-White and anti-Southern Southerner president made Marshall the "first Negro Supreme Court justice," although he was in truth a mulatto.



Left, Juan Williams, author of a book on Thurgood Marshall written as a tribute to the late Supreme Court Justice. **Right, Marshall in 1976.** He served on the court from 1967 to 1991, when he resigned. He was replaced by Clarence Thomas.

FAMILY LIFE

Marshall, born Thoroughgood but suffering from a name truncation, was a product of multiracial American democracy. His grandparents were three mulattos and a heavy-drinking ex-slave. White blood ran so thick in his family that his father, Willie Marshall, was blue eyed, and his brother, Aubrey, was blond. You might say if Thoroughgood had a son, he'd be like Barack Obama.

Thoroughgood's name was soon abbreviated to Thurgood—the original name was the surname of the slaveholding family whose master allegedly impregnated Marshall's great grandmother, Mary Robinson. Thurgood grew up heavily influenced by his grandfather, Thorney Marshall, an escaped slave who left a Virginia plantation at age 16 before coming to Baltimore in the 1870s. Thorney claimed to have been born in the Congo and brought to the United States by a White explorer, who sold him to

New Supreme Court Justice Thurgood Marshall poses with his wife, Cecilia "Sissy" Suyat Marshall, and their two sons, Thurgood Jr. and John, outside the Supreme Court Building in Washington, D.C. on Sept. 2, 1967. President Lyndon Johnson appointed Marshall an associate justice and Chief Justice Earl Warren administered the oath of office. Thus, Thurgood Marshall became the first Negro justice to sit on the U.S. Supreme Court. Suyat, Marshall's second wife, was a full-blooded Filipina who was raised in Hawaii and worked for many years as a secretary at the NAACP in New York. Cecilia stuck with Thurgood to the end, despite his alleged skirt-chasing and heavy drinking, as claimed by Marshall's biographer Juan Williams. Thurgood Jr. became a very successful lawyer and John a prominent and highly respected public servant.

a plantation. Thorney claimed to have escaped the plantation and gone west to become a "buffalo soldier."

Thurgood's father Willie was a drunk who occasionally waited tables at the Garden City Country Club and sometimes served as a porter on the B&O Railroad. An angry and unhealthy man, Willie shunned both Thurgood and Thurgood's mother, Norma, in his later years. But he did teach Thurgood to fight in his youth.

Thurgood's first job was working for a Jewish hat merchant on Pennsylvania Avenue in Baltimore, Md., a Mr. Schoen.

One day Thurgood smashed into a White woman while boarding a city bus, not bothering to say as much as, "Excuse me."

"Don't push a White lady," a White man told him.

"Dammit, I'm just trying to get on the damn bus," Thurgood responded. A fight broke out; Thurgood was thrown off the bus. Thurgood claimed he was called a nigger. His Jewish master, Mr. Schoen, intervened with the police, and no charges were filed.

And so Thurgood was launched on a life of hatred and belligerence against White people—always assisted by liberals and other leftists. In retrospect, Thurgood would tell wild stories about his childhood, just as grandpa Thorney had, claiming he had "memorized the U.S. Constitution one afternoon" while locked in the basement of his high school for punishment.

The truth was more mundane. Thurgood was a half-rate student in high school and a failure in college who devoted himself to gambling on pinochle and drinking his life away. The highlight of his undergraduate studies was one day when he urinated and spat in a bucket before throwing it on a man's head—to get revenge for a cup of water spilled on Thurgood's shirt the day before.

Thurgood would marry several times and cheat on every wife he had. His first marriage, in 1929, to a Black woman, Vivian Buster Bavey, lasted 25 years until her death. Marshall openly cheated on her with dozens of women. As he later told his biographer, "Wherever there were some [women] to chase, I was there."

Ten months after his wife's death, Marshall married his second wife, a Filipino Hawaiian woman named Cecilia Suyat, who was a secretary for the Nattional Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) he seduced while his wife was dying.

A YOUNG STEPIN FETCHIT

Marshall made his name on the 1935 "civil rights" lawsuit *Brown vs. Board of Education*, but he practiced law for almost 25 years before that case—winning racially charged cases his friends at the NAACP had fixed before he ever entered the courtroom.

Despite the racial violence of his teens, Marshall had quickly become a good stepin fetchit for the White folk before turning his soul over to Communism. In his colored undergraduate school, Lincoln University of Oxford, Pennsylvania, he led a student fight to keep the school's faculty all White.

While attending the then-unaccredited Howard Law School, he worked as a waiter with his father Willie at the Baltimore City Garden Club. While there, he would often be called "nigger" and "boy" by the White clientele, but he answered with a "yassir," and a toothy grin. "I figure it's worth about $20 to be called nigger," he told Williams.

Three years later Marshall graduated and opened a law office in Baltimore.

The NAACP's bread and butter in the 1930s and 1940s was the same as it is today: rallying support for Black criminals facing the legal consequences of their crimes—mostly rape and murder. In 1940 Marshall defended a Negro who admitted the murder of a White couple and their child on a farm. He was overjoyed to win a sentence of life in prison instead of death.

On Nov. 18, Marshall, two NAACP workers and a Communist Party activist who had been working with the NAACP and covering the trial for *The Daily Worker* were stopped, and Marshall was arrested for drunken driving. A magistrate released Marshall on bond—but Marshall later claimed the whole event was somehow part of a conspiracy to lynch him.

He told of being driven down a dirt road past a group of armed men. The story was never verified—and Marshall was intoxicated—but, if it was true, and the lynching was stopped at the last minute—then the South lost its last, best chance to stop *Brown vs. the Board of Education*.

SCHOOL DESEGREGATION, TAKE TWO

Under Marshall's guidance, the NAACP headquarters in New York was turned into a party house, where liquor, marijuana and prostitutes flowed freely.

Herbert Hall, a White staffer at the NAACP headquarters, said this of Marshall: "Thurgood loved to pat women's rear ends, drink and be hearty company. . . . His zest for how he lived—drinking, [making love], arguing—made him a near legendary figure."

At one point, Marshall was arrested while smoking marijuana at an after-hours club with newspaper columnist Evelyn Cunningham—but was released without charges when the police learned who he was. And there is every indication Marshall's activities were already taking the dangerous, sordid turn they would complete in old age. As one staffer put it, "I guess you'd call it sexual harassment today."

Out of this environment of orgies, all overseen by Arthur Springarn, the Jewish president of the NAACP, came the NAACP's drive to desegregate public schools.

The first effort—Marshall's effort of the 1930s—had fizzled when Marshall sued the University of Missouri to admit Lloyd Gaines in 1938. Gaines almost won, but he went broke. When he finally raised $2,000 for tuition, Gaines took the money and went off to Mexico.

In 1950, Marshall recruited an outspoken member of the Communist Party, Negro Hemon Morion Sweatt, to challenge the segregation of public universities in Texas. When Texas agreed to offer Sweatt, a 33-year-old manual laborer with no prior education, his own, personal segregated law school, Sweatt refused, saying he would never attend a school with a segregated faculty.

The Supreme Court agreed. Sweatt was admitted to the University of Texas law school—and promptly flunked out, never making a second year. The NAACP claimed he was a victim of racism.

Using the Sweatt decision as a basis, Marshall began planning a strategy to break school segregation in the Supreme Court. There is every indication his way was paved for him by the court itself. Among the justices sitting were Robert Jackson (the U.S. chief prosecutor at the Nuremberg Trials), Felix Frankfurter (a radical Jew associated with subversive movements), Abe Fortas (another Jewish extremist who later resigned under allegations of corruption) and a host of corrupt, Soviet-leaning radicals (many of whom were holdovers from Franklin D. Roosevelt's court packing of the 1930s).

Marshall filed a series of cases—in South Carolina, Kansas and Virginia. In Kansas, everyone admitted the separate Negro schools were the equal of White schools in every way. But Marshall wasn't concerned about equality or the good of his race. He wanted the law to declare

there was no difference between the races. Lacking the science of modern genetics—which recognizes 2,200 genetically based physical and mental differences between whites and Blacks—Marshall became familiar with Marxist/Jewish "social science," which had come to America in the 1930s after German National Socialism had forced it out of Europe.

While Marshall stayed out drinking until 4 a.m., and staggered into court after a three-martini breakfast, the Learned Elders of Zion nodded approvingly. In 1954, *Brown vs. the Board of Education* was handed down.

A TRAITOR TO HIS PEOPLE

About this time Marshall became an informant for the FBI—a shrewd move that won him J. Edgar Hoover's support for an appointment to the federal bench.

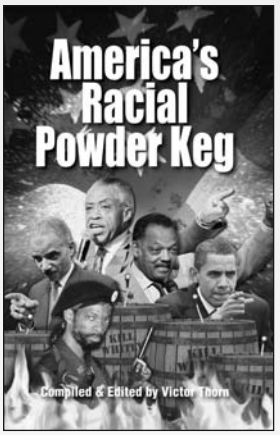
Within the NAACP, despite his victories, Marshall was becoming marginalized. Communists had essentially taken over the organization, led by W.E.B. DuBois, who was expelled in 1948, and then by Bob Carter, Marshall's chief assistant. Marshall put his finger to the political winds, and decided his future career—and his status—lay within the NAACP. In 1949, Marshall resigned from the National Lawyers Guild, a Soviet-backed organization dedicated to the defense of Communist agents in the U.S.

Soon after, Marshall made conciliatory gestures to Hoover. Even while *Brown* was pending in the courts, guided by the hidden hand of the Soviet Union, Marshall was sending feelers to the FBI, seeking help against his political opponents within the NAACP.

In 1956, Marshall and Hoover met face to face. The subject? Which "civil rights" groups were Communist fronts—and how Marshall could help the bureau.

From this meeting came several turning points in Marshall's life. First, Marshall broke publicly with Martin Luther King Jr., one of the instructions he had been given by Hoover. Second, Marshall began to publicly attack the Nation of Islam. Third, Marshall took the NAACP Legal Defense Fund, the separate, charitable wing of the NAACP, which he headed, and broke away from the NAACP. Carter was fired and "hostile" or "pro-Communist" board members, including former first lady Eleanor Roosevelt, were forced out. By 1957, the Legal Defense Fund was Marshall's personal fiefdom.

Soon thereafter, Marshall's legal activism took a new turn. In 1959, Marshall defended a white police officer against charges brought by the Nation of Islam that the policeman had beaten a Black woman. Later that year, Marshall defended the FBI against charges of racism in the South. He also expelled a Red NAACP leader, Robert Williams, from the group, as well as supporters of Williams. Marshall's career in politics had begun.



Is a race war in America's future? Find out in a new book . . .

AMERICA'S RACIAL POWDER KEG

How a Violent Dependency State Has Been Created Within The Black Community

Compiled and edited by Victor Thorn. After being promised a "post-racial" America by Barack Obama, this nation has instead seen cities set ablaze, anarchy in the streets, police officers assassinated in cold blood, and violence directed against innocent whites. Similarly, not only are members of the New Black Panther Party permitted to intimidate voters at polling stations, their leaders unequivocally call for the slaughter of whites, including their children. Rather than trying to temper this outrageous behavior, Obama and his cronies, including outgoing Attorney General Eric Holder, have given their none-too-subtle nod of approval by associating with greedy race-peddlers like Al Sharpton. Spearheading a grievance industry that's based upon an overt hatred of whites dating back hundreds of years, Sharpton and company have become fabulously wealthy as their Black followers spiral toward destruction. When coupled with multi-generational government welfare, a violent dependency state has been created within the Black community that threatens to tear America apart. *America's Racial Powder Keg* examines this phenomenon—without the constraints of political correctness—like no mainstream book has the courage to do. Via this book, the issue of race will never again be seen through the same rose-colored glasses. *America's Racial Powder Keg:* Softcover, 149 pages, $20 plus $4 S&H inside the U.S. (Outside the U.S. email shop@americanfreepress.net for S&H.) Order from AFP, 16000 Trade Zone Avenue, Unit 406, Upper Marlboro, MD 20774-8789 or call 1-888-699-6397 toll free to charge. Order online at www.americanfreepress.net.

A METEORIC RISE

But Marshall had not washed his hands of Communism. In 1960, Marshall, part of a U.S. and British delegation to grant the colony independence, wrote the constitution of Kenya. Allied with African Communist Tom Mboya, Marshall worked with Mau Mau terrorist leader Mzee Jomo Kenyata (born Kamau wa Ngengi) to destroy White and Hindu economic power—a program that led to the confiscation of White farms and Indian businesses, and the slide of the Kenyan economy into hopeless poverty.

Later that year, the newly elected Kennedy administration began feeling Marshall out for a possible U.S. federal judgeship. In 1961, Marshall was sworn in as an associate judge on the Second Circuit Court of Appeals. His nomination lingered for a year, but he was finally confirmed with a thin margin of four votes.

He didn't last long on the court. With the support of Hoover and the FBI, Marshall was nominated in 1965 to become solicitor general. In 1968 Lyndon Johnson nominated Marshall to the U.S. Supreme Court. Michael D. Jaffe, of LIBERTY LOBBY, the populist-based middle-class lobbying group started by Willis A. Carto in 1955, was among those who testified against Marshall's confirmation, noting Marshall's links to Communism and "a record of duplicity and arrogance unparalleled by that of any nominee to high judicial office in recent times." But Marshall was confirmed, and Lyndon Johnson, afraid to face the voting public after betraying his native South—was forced to abandon any bid for reelection.

Marshall went on to serve on the court for 23 years. By 1972, Marshall's influence began to decline. By 1980, he was completely marginalized, often being in a 2-7 minority with Justice Brennan, or alone, 1-8.

A LEWD OLD MAN

Now 60 years old, still a bourbon-swigging drunk and semi-immune to prosecution because of his position on the court, Marshall became a dirty old man—groping not only the exclusively White women he brought in to clerk for him, but also strangers on the street.

"He did have a tendency to let his hands stray," a White woman who worked with Marshall in the solicitor general's office told *Ebony* magazine (Vol. 212, No. 1).

By 1968, it was public knowledge. One night that year in southwest D.C., Marshall, dead drunk, grabbed a passing woman and attempted to molest her. Marshall's second wife and his longtime friend, Monroe Dowling, heard screaming and ran outside to wrestle Marshall off the woman. Washington, D.C. police hushed the incident up.

"See, he would get drunk and get out of the house and get onto the street," Dowling would say, explaining the incident. "And in his drunkenness, he would accost women, any woman." Only this attempted rape is documented, but hints of violent sexual misconduct pepper Marshall's career. Was Marshall the first serial rapist Supreme Court justice on that august body?

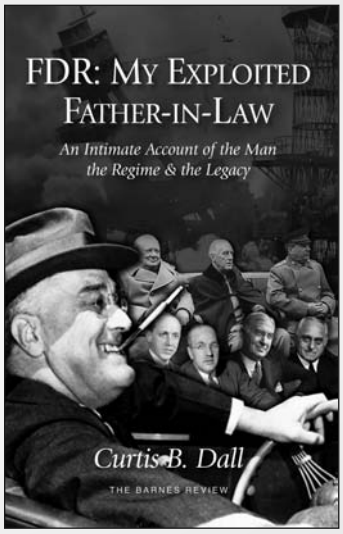
A LONELY DEATH

From 1970 onward, Marshall's life of hard drinking and heavy smoking caught up with him. That year, Marshall developed severe pneumonia. In 1972 Marshall had his second drunk driving accident—running a Jeep off the road in the Virgin Islands. In 1975, he developed serious respiratory problems. Over the next decade, he lost his vision and hearing and developed heart problems. Yet he continued to sit on the court, deaf, blind and, in the words of President Nixon, a complete "boob."

FDR: My Exploited Father-in-Law

An Intimate Account of the Man, the Regime & the Legacy

If you ever want to learn how our government really works, read this book. The author, Curtis B. Dall, was Franklin Roosevelt's son-in-law. He had an insider's view of who came to "advise" FDR and Eleanor and how often. Dall also was a Wall Street banker and knew the tricks the financial predators use to deceive the public. Dall recounts scores of personal anecdotes about such notables as FDR, Eleanor, Sara Delano, Bernard Baruch, Harry Hopkins, Henry Morgenthau Jr., Harry Dexter White, Warburgs, Astors, Rothschilds, Lehmans and more. Dall was among the first to reveal that the stock market crash of 1929 was a "calculated shearing of the public" and that the Federal Reserve was also fleecing the public. He knew that the top bankers plan and execute the wars that kill millions and line the pockets of the global kleptocrats—and was not afraid to say so in public. Lots more inside information plus extra, added material. Softcover, 288 pages, #696, $25 minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. Order from TBR BOOK CLUB, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003, call TBR toll free at 1-877-773-9077 or visit www.BarnesReview.com



Marshall's racial feelings also hardened. In 1977, he argues that racism against Whites was just desserts for the racism he said Negroes experienced in the early 20th-century South. He also became a national advocate for the legalization of pornography and the abolition of sodomy laws. Marshall's collection of pornography became so well known that in 1982 *National Lampoon* published a parody article by "Marshall" on "how to script adult films."

Marshall, not amused, called the FBI and urged prosecution. He similarly exploded when, in 1968, *National Review* featured a photo of Marshall sleeping on the high court bench with the caption, "Is the fellow in the black robe, second from the left, actually listening?"

Marshall also began appearing more and more often intoxicated in public. In 1979, he fell down the steps of the U.S. Capitol Building dead drunk. He broke both arms and injured his head. Shortly afterward he began giving public speeches while totally intoxicated.

In 1986 he stated the U.S. Constitution "was defective from the start" and urged his fellow justices to scrap it and start over.

In 1988, he appeared at a Congressional Black Caucus dinner and began yelling: "I ain't dead yet! I ain't dead yet!" when an oil painting of him was wheeled out. In 1990 he appeared on "ABC News Prime Time Live" intoxicated and barely able to mutter. Shortly afterward, he proclaimed President George W. Bush dead. A year later, his family forced him to retire. Two years later he died alone in bed and miserable, a broken shell of a man.

CONCLUSION

Thurgood Marshall was a hard-drinking womanizer with a short fuse and a cowardly disposition. In short, he was a typical American politician—someone willing to betray his principles and his people to alliances with power that advanced his career. An embarrassment whose criminal behavior was subject to constant cover-up, he epitomized what the American government became under the influence of 20th-century Jewish power—a shining shell of officialdom covering up perverse and profound vice. ✦

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William A. "Bill" White is a freelance journalist and publisher based in Virginia. Bill is the author of a new book entitled *National Socialism: Yesterday & Today*. Softcover, $15.50 U.S. check/money order only made out to Poisoned Pen Publishing, P.O. Box 2770, Stafford, VA 22555. Proceeds go to White's legal defense fund.

Politically Incorrect Books

The Races of Europe

By Carleton S. Coon, anthropology professor at Harvard University. First published in 1939, this work remains a standard in racial typology though it has been suppressed for over a generation. Information on the Brünn, Borreby, Ladogan, East Baltic, Neo-Danubian, Lappish, Atlanto-Mediterranean, Irano-Afghan, Hallstatt, Keltic, Tronder, Dinaric, Noric and Armenoid. Full set of photo plates from the original. Oversized softcover, 8.5 x 11, 436 pages, dozens of maps and charts, hundreds of photos, #608, *$40.*

Race

By John Baker. Updated with world DNA map. *Race* discusses every aspect of the biological differences between races. Drawing on physical and cultural anthropology, paleontology, prehistoric archeology, art history and 19th-century accounts of Africans, this classic features sections on Europids, Jews, Kelts, Australids, Bushmen, Hottentots, Melanesians and Sub-Saharan Negrids. Oversized softcover, 425 pages, #621, *$40.*

Victory or Violence? The Story of the AWB of South Africa

By Arthur Kemp. The dramatic story of South Africa's far right Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging (AWB: Afrikaner Resistance Movement) and its charismatic leader Eugene Terre'Blanche. The AWB was responsible for the most serious campaign of bombing and violence in South Africa's history as apartheid came to an end in 1994. No understanding of that country's history is complete without this largely eyewitness account. Softcover, third revised edition, 302 pages, #612, *$22.*

Conquest of a Continent

Madison Grant details the historical racial composition of Europe, and goes on to show how America reached its greatest degree of racial homogeneity in 1860. He tells us how immigration undermined the founding stock. Softcover, 252 pages, #613, *$22.*

Lincoln's Negro Policy

In this booklet, Earnest Sevier Cox shows that Abraham Lincoln repeatedly advocated repatriation of the American Negro to a land of his own where the race would not lose its purity; that, contrary to allegations from some sources that Lincoln changed his views regarding this matter, he was making plans to establish a colony in Africa for American Blacks right before his murder. Softcover, 51 pages, #601, $6 with color cover.

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Reflections on Zimbabwe:

From African Paradise to Genocidal Cesspool

By Stephen Goodson

The Victoria Falls was the venue of numerous political conferences during the 20th century, but it was the one held in June 1963, that would determine the fate of Zimbabwe and indeed southern Africa. On Aug. 1, 1953 the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland (the Federation) was established in order to realize a more viable economic entity, by combining the copper resources of the north with the agricultural and industrial sectors of the south. During its 10 years of existence the economy prospered, with one of its most notable achievements being the construction of the Kariba Dam, which was and still is the largest dam in the world in terms of reservoir volume (180.6 cubic kilometers).

In the middle of the 1950s, the European powers decided that the cost of maintaining their colonies had become too expensive and that it would be far more advantageous to grant "independence," and thus abandon their obligations to assist the indigenous populations in their economic and social development. Instead a far more sinister and debilitating form of exploitation would be introduced, i.e. the international loan with its never-ending payments of debt and interest, as for example in the Democratic Republic of Congo and Nigeria, which currently allocate 100% of their export earnings to interest payments.

In the former colonies of French West Africa a more insidious method of financial profiteering and enslavement was devised. Each newly independent state was obliged to join the Central Bank of West African States, where the foreign reserves of each central bank have to be deposited at the Banque de France—a bank which has been under Rothschild control since the political demise of Napoleon Bonaparte in 1815. Furthermore 85% of each country's export earnings has to be paid over to the Banque de France to be invested in French government bonds.

For the recalcitrant Whites in southern Africa, various "liberation" movements were promoted and financed by the international bankers with arms coming from Communist countries. In this regard it should be recalled that Communism/Marxism has always been a Rothschild project, and that the Bolshevik revolution was financed by the international bankers based on Wall Street in America.

In order to dissolve the Federation, the agreement of Southern Rhodesia, as a high-contracting party, was essential.[1] However, the prime minister of Southern Rhodesia, Winston Field, a man of naiveté, threw away this trump card by attending the Victoria Falls conference.

At this conference, Field obtained a verbal agreement from the British First Secretary of State Richard Austen (Rab) Butler, that Southern Rhodesia would be granted her independence shortly after dissolution of the Federation. This undertaking was repeated in the presence of his successor, Ian Smith, who asked that it be given in writing, but Field said that it was not necessary and that Butler had given his word.[2] Not unexpectedly, perfidious Albion later denied all knowledge of this undertaking.

On Dec. 31, 1963 the Federation was dissolved with Northern Rhodesia (Zambia) and Nyasaland (Malawi) obtaining independence the following year.

Having lost the best opportunity of gaining independence, Rhodesia had the second option of remaining a self-governing colony, the status of which had been granted in 1923. Rhodesia was independent in everything but name. She received no financial assistance from Britain and had her own civil service, police and defense forces. The only role the British government performed was in the appointment of the governor.

Ivor Benson, who was information advisor to the Rhodesian government, recommended that the status quo should be retained. Benson not only wrote the speeches of Prime Minister Ian Smith, who had succeeded Field in April 1964, but had drafted the manifesto of the Rhodesian Front Party.

Instead the third option was pursued via the unilateral declaration of independence on Nov. 11, 1965. This was the most dangerous and risky step to take. Being a land-locked state, Rhodesia was totally dependent on the goodwill of its neighbors for the free flow of its imports and exports, which in the latter category were mainly agricultural and mining products, and therefore vulnerable to the imposition of sanctions.

Both Dr. Hendrik Verwoerd and Antonio de Oliveira Salazar, the prime minister and president of South Africa and Portugal respectively, were staunch supporters of Rhodesian independence. However, this would not last long. Within 10 months Verwoerd was assassinated, while Salazar suffered a stroke in September 1968 from which he never recovered. In April 1974, the Portuguese empire collapsed and, in an act of great treachery, Prime Minister B.J. Vorster of South Africa started to withdraw military and economic assistance, culminating in the temporary closure of the Rhodesian/South African border in 1978.

As economic sanctions proved to be ineffective and counter-productive, the financial powers decided to launch a terrorist campaign in order to overthrow the Rhodesian government. Between 1973 to 1979, a destructive bush war was fought and all hope of an enduring mutually beneficial partnership between Whites and Blacks perished. Diplomatic and financial support orchestrated by the international bankers ensured that their proxy, the Zimbabwe African National Union, which was the major "liberation" movement, assumed power in 1980.

WINSTON FIELD

The African population of Zimbabwe had increased from an estimated 300,000 in 1890 to 7 million in 1980. This phenomenal increase was the result of the development of a modern infrastructure, first world health standards and the bountiful crop harvests produced by the White Rhodesian farmers.

By July 2005 the population had almost doubled to 13 million, the result of a symbiotic relationship that had been forged between the 4,500 commercial farmers and the country's other inhabitants.

In February 2000, Robert Mugabe decided to entrench his position as president by altering the constitution. This was opposed by trade unionist Morgan Tsvangirai, who had established the Movement for Democratic Change (MDC) in 1999 and defeated Mugabe in the referendum. In view of the fact that some of the White farmers had supported the MDC, Mugabe retaliated by seizing all their farms without paying compensation. (Today, about 300 farmers remain, working portions of their former estates.)

There is circumstantial evidence that indicates that both parties are the victims of an elaborate setup. Zimbabwe is one of the most mineral wealthy countries in the world. There are vast deposits of chrome (second largest in the world), gold, nickel and platinum, principally concentrated around the Great Dyke region, which extends for 530 km across the center of Zimbabwe.

Having permanently ruined the agricultural sector, it comes as no surprise that more than 25% of the population suffers from undernourishment. Zimbabwe will be perpetually dependent on international loans (money created out of nothing) in order to import food and survive. Thus the interest payments will ensure that the minerals are in effect obtained for nothing. Currently the Chinese are very active and have reopened a number of dormant mines.

The economy has imploded and, until recently, inflation reached unrecorded heights, which culminated in the issue of a $100 trillion Zimbabwean banknote.[3]

In April 2009 a range of foreign currencies was introduced as the means of exchange and a measure of stability has ensued. During the last 15 years, approximately 4 million Zimbabweans have emigrated. With the average life expectancy of 37 years for a man and 34 years for a woman, the Black population will continue to languish and decline in numbers.

Notwithstanding a parliamentary election defeat in March 2008, Mugabe clung to power as president and was re-elected together with his ZANU (PF) Party in July 2013 in a blatantly rigged election. Mugabe, who turns 92 on Feb. 21, 2015, appears to be determined to hold on to his office until his death. As a revered icon of the "liberation" struggle, he continues to enjoy the protection and patronage of the African National Congress government in South Africa. He may eventually be replaced by the generals who surround him, but whatever the outcome the future of Zimbabwe remains bleak.

In December 2008 the author spent a few days at the Victoria Falls Hotel, and had a nostalgic look at the conference room, where such a great act of betrayal was perpetrated. He was frequently asked if he had been there before. When informed that his last visit was in 1978, the reply was invariably, "Oh, that was the good time." ✦

ENDNOTES:

1 J.R.T. Wood, *The Welensky Papers*, Graham Publishing, Durban, 1983, p. 1199.

2 J.R.T. Wood, *op.cit.*, 1208-9.

3 In 1976 one Rhodesian dollar was worth one British pound sterling.

Stephen M. Goodson is a leader of the Abolition of Income Tax and Usury Party in South Africa. He studied economics and law at Stellenbosch University, South Africa, and at the University of Ghent, Belgium. For 15 years he managed investment portfolios at various financial institutions.

HISTORY YOU MAY HAVE MISSED

A digest of interesting historical news items gleaned from various sources around the world that most likely did not appear in your local newspaper or on your nightly television news broadcasts.

* * *

Homeschooling Not a Right?

One of the few Hitler-era laws still on the books in Germany forbids homeschooling of children. However, many families balk at required state school attendance, because of obligatory indoctrination into sexual immorality and homosexual education or anti-German, multicultural propaganda. But homeschooling is punished with imprisonment and loss of one's children. Uwe and Hannelore Romeike consequently fled with their family to the U.S., seeking asylum and a place to teach their children themselves, according to Christian norms. This isn't

Here the family of Uwe and Hannelore Romeike pose for a photo. The homeschooling family has been denied asylum in the U.S.

your Pilgrims' paradise of freedom, though. After previously announcing they would not deport the Romeikes, Obama's Injustice Department reversed its position and giddily moved to expel them last November, when the Supreme Court refused to hear the Romeikes' appeal. Ignoring Germany's human rights violations, the DoJ told the parents they must teach "tolerance" and accept an "open, pluralistic society," or get out. Attorney General Eric Holder claimed, "Homeschooling is not a fundamental right." The White House, however, happily grants asylum to any homosexual seeking to leave Christian Russia.

Left, Alois Brunner circa 1941 and, at right, his boss, Adolf Eichmann. Brunner and Eichman both insisted till the end there was no plan to exterminate the Jews of Europe.

No Regrets; No Mass Murder

Peter Winter, author of *The Six Million: Fact or Fiction?*, has vindicated Adolf Eichmann's close assistant, Alois Brunner, who died in exile in Syria in 2010. Brunner allegedly gave an interview to Chuck Ashman of the *Chicago Sun-Times* in 1987, stating: "All of [the Jews] deserved to die because they were the Devil's agents and human garbage. I have no regrets and would do it again." It turns out that this was typical propaganda. Winter uncovered Ashman's sordid past, which includes fraudulent check-writing, time in a mental institution, false academic claims and embellishment of reality. The *Sun-Times* dropped the con-man as soon as they found out without, however, apologizing to Brunner. Revisionist Gerd Honsik, though, also interviewed Brunner, who denied Ashman's story, stating that the only thing he would "do again," would be to move all Jews out of Europe. He worked on the Madagascar Plan for this and said he only heard of putative "gas chambers" after the war.

* * *

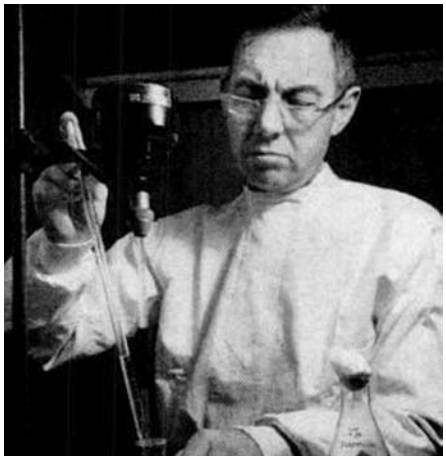
Segregated Cemetery

A huge cemetery containing mummified remains of potentially thousands of human beings has allegedly been uncovered south of Cairo, Egypt. These were not royalty, however, but the common man, often buried several to a grave. Archeologists nevertheless recognized the great care with which the bodies were buried, testifying to their families' love. The cemetery may date from Roman or Byzantine times, but people remain puzzled about some details. Burials were segregated according to race and even hair color, with blondes and redheads in separate sections. Though some question the veracity of the claims of the excavators, we do know the ancients were extremely race conscious.

* * *

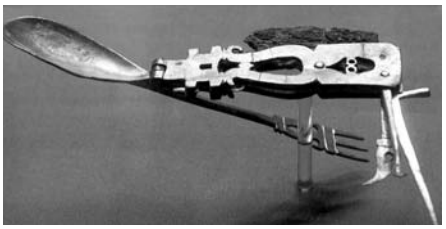
Jonas Salk Not the First

We all "know" that Jewish Dr. Jonas Salk invented the first successful polio vaccine using killed viruses, and Dr. Albert Sabin the "first" with live viruses. But that isn't true, says DailyStormer.com. Back then, many diagnoses of "epidemic" polio's rather non-specific symptoms were just plain wrong. In fact, polio takes at least three distinct forms. One of the first to discover this was Dr. Howard A. Howe



Dr. Howard A. Howe in his laboratory.

at Johns Hopkins University, who became the real inventor of the first successful polio vaccine. He used formalin-killed viruses to develop the difficult but necessary triple vaccine in 1952, three years before Salk. But Howe was mindful of others' past failures and insisted on more testing before manufacture. Salk, however, sought fame and fortune. He rushed his "invention" into production with no clear positive results, while pushing his co-workers out of the limelight. In fact, the Salk "vaccine" led to a massive increase in severe cases of polio and numerous deaths. So much for selfless science.



This ancient multi-purpose utensil had a spoon, a knife, a fork, a toothpick, a spatula and a spike for removing snails from shells.

Romans Invented 'Army Knife'

Most of us are familiar with the famous "Swiss army knife," a clever, pocket-sized gadget containing a jackknife and almost any combination of useful implements like screwdrivers and corkscrews. But the Fitzwilliam Museum at Cambridge University in England possesses what may actually be the great-grandmother of all Swiss army knives. Its craftsmanship is singular, and while the iron knife blade has corroded, the rest of the finely crafted, silver-handled instrument is in full working order, with a fork, spoon, and three other useful tools. It comes down to us from Roman times and is the museum's most popular exhibit.

* * *

My Kingdom for a DNA Test

TBR reported in a previous issue that bones found in England were thought to be those of Richard III. That skeleton, found beneath a British parking lot, has been confirmed through forensic and DNA evidence as that of the 15th-century king with "99.999%" certainty. Besides the "hunchback" king's severe scoliosis, the remains also show marks of a violent death congruent with contemporary descriptions. DNA tests showed a perfect match to Richard's maternal relations, but no match with living relatives on the paternal side. This may give support to the late monarch's claim that his brother Edward was illegitimate, although scientists are unsure where in the line the adultery actually occurred. The results also put in doubt the legitimacy of succession by the Houses of Tudor, Stuart and Windsor, although no one expects Elizabeth II to step down. The pre-Reformation royal remains will be solemnly reinterred in Leicester Cathedral with both Catholic and state burial rites in late March 2015.

It's amazing what can be determined from someone's bones these days. *The Huffington Post* reports, for example, that scientists can tell that Richard not only included egret, swan, heron and crane on the menu, he also consumed up to three liters of wine a day.

* * *

Zionist Spy's Botched Escape

Jonathan Pollard, the Jewish spy for Israel arrested in 1985 and imprisoned for life after committing treason and the worst espionage ever against the United States, fouled up his own escape plan. As federal agents began to close in, his Mossad handler, Rafi Eitan, gave him the signal to execute a prearranged plan for escape to Israel, according to an interview with Eitan on Israeli television. But Pollard blew it. He waited three days and then showed up unannounced on the doorstep of the Israeli Embassy in Washington, D.C. Eitan recollects: "I immediately said 'throw him out.' I don't regret it. . . . The minute the man decided to come to the embassy . . . he decided for himself that he [was] going to prison." Eitan also indicated that Israel's leaders were fully aware of Pollard's espionage activities. The convicted spy, unfortunately, is eligible for parole this year.

* * *

Chinese Capitalist

Lt. Gen. Gu Junshan, of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, has been charged by the Communist government with participation in a massive corruption scheme. A 2013 raid on Gu's mansion seized enough luxury items to fill four trucks, including expensive wine and a solid-gold statue of Chairman Mao Tse-Tung. This past December, officials released more details. The disgraced general allegedly took part in racketeering to the tune of 3.09 billion British pounds, according to London's *Daily Telegraph*. His own cut was about 60 million pounds. Giving new meaning to "buy and drive," Gu supposedly gave out 100 kg of gold by filling Mercedes automobiles with gold bars and handing the keys to the lucky "winner." Because China takes these things more seriously than American leaders, we expect Gu will swing from the gallows.

* * *

Fathers Fought in Civil War

Astonishingly, nearly 35 children of Confederate and Union soldiers are still alive today, more than 150 years after the outbreak of the War of Northern Aggression. Born mostly between 1910 and 1920, these "real sons and daughters" keep alive the memories of their illustrious fathers, who feared not to march into hailstorms of bullets and batteries of artillery for the homes and values they held dear. Iris Lee Gay Jordan's father, Cpl. Lewis F. Gay, was captured, imprisoned, exchanged, and later fought in some of the bloodiest battles across the South, one of only some 23 soldiers in the Fourth Florida to survive the war. Fred Upham's father, William, was a Wisconsin private seriously injured at First Manassas (Bull Run). He later met and shook hands with Abraham Lincoln, who also appointed him as a cadet to West Point. But Union soldier Charles Parker Pool stands out. Four of his children remain alive to tell the tales of their father.

Left, a Wisconsin Historical Society photo shows William H. Upham as a West Point cadet. Right, a National Geographic photo shows his baby boy, Fred Upham, today.

* * *

U.S. Educating Terrorists

Textbooks put together by the University of Nebraska, Omaha, at the request of the U.S. Agency for International Development, are being used by the Taliban in Afghanistan to educate children for

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jihad and are part of the Afghan "core curriculum." Originally written and distributed to promote rebellion against the Soviet Union in the 1980s, books such as *The Alphabet for Jihad Literacy*, smuggled into the country by the CIA and Pakistan's military intelligence, are still popular today—and are even being reprinted by the Taliban. The difference is that now the books are being used to promote world Islamic revolution and resistance to American imperialism.

* * *

A Sign of the Times

Cheyney University, located near Philadelphia, Pa., and the oldest Negro college in the U.S., faces financial ruin. Founded in 1837 from the estate of Quaker Richard Humphreys, Cheyney reached its apogee in 1983, with about 3,000 students. That number has now shrunk by two-thirds. Only 9% graduate within four years, and 25% never graduate. Between increasing student loan defaults and rising pension costs, the university faces a deficit of more than $12.3 million. The school has cut staffing and spending, but it may be an uphill struggle to stay open. Nationwide averages show a 12% decline in state funding for public colleges, while students and their parents were hit for 55% more in median tuition rates, in order to provide cushy sinecures for aging professors.

* * *

Lucky They 'Ran Out of Gas'

Revisionist Peter Winter, mentioned earlier, has exposed another fraud. London's *Daily Mail* recently printed a tall tale about a 101-year-old Jewish woman, Klara Schongut Markus. The shifty centenarian claimed she was marched for a month with the remaining Jews in a Budapest, Hungary, ghetto over 400 miles to Dachau in Bavaria during wartime, arriving on Oct. 20, 1944. A week later, she was supposedly transferred 410 miles to the "notorious women's camp" in Ravensbruck, north of Berlin, landing finally in Auschwitz in January 1945. She alleged being sent to the "gas chambers" but survived because the Nazis "ran out of gas" from killing too many Jews when her day came. She then "escaped," weighing only 70 lbs., to parts unknown. But even court historians say the non-existent "gas chambers" were shut down in November 1944, and that they used Zyklon-B insecticide, not piped-in gas. Moreover, the Soviet butchers "liberated" Auschwitz the same month she arrived, and no 70-lb. weakling could have fled anywhere, let alone successfully. We would call this what it is: demented—but that would be "holocaust denial."

Gen. Erwin Rommel was an honorable man.

Desert Fox Saved His Life

More credible is the account reported by the BBC about Roy Wooldridge, 95, in Wales. He and another Royal Engineer were sent in 1944 as spies to the Normandy beaches, looking for mines ahead of the Allied invasion. They were captured and interrogated, but Wooldridge refused to talk. At one point, he was blindfolded and taken to a chateau. "I opened the door . . . and there standing behind the desk was Field Marshal Rommel, so I gave him the courtesy of standing to attention. I respected him as a clean fighter; under his command there [were] no atrocities by German troops." Wooldridge was provided beer, cigarettes and a dinner of meatballs, potatoes and sauerkraut. He was then sent to a POW camp, where he was told, "You're a very lucky man. If you hadn't been to see Rommel, you would have been shot as a saboteur."

Here's the swastika spotted by Brazilian police while looking for a kidnap victim.

Swimming Swastika

Police in Brazil were surprised while flying in a helicopter during a kidnapping investigation. The bottom of a private homeowner's swimming pool sports a large swastika. The Santa Catarina region is well-known for its German and Austrian immigrants. Authorities concluded there was no promotion of Nazism. The Anti-Defamation League's Abe Foxman nevertheless cried crocodile tears about the supposed "anti-Semitism."

* * *

Paying Them to Leave

Norway's crime rate has dropped dramatically, now that record numbers of non-White invaders are being deported. Elsewhere, Israel's notorious foreign affairs minister, Soviet-born Avigdor Lieberman, has taken a page from the German National Socialist playbook. He wants to pay Palestinians to move out of "Israel" into a future Palestinian state in the north of that country. (Syria's Israeli-occupied Golan Heights, perhaps?) The Nazis, far from murdering Jews, helped them financially to emigrate to Palestine as late as 1941, inadvertently contributing to the problems we see in the Holy Land today.

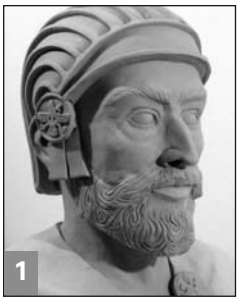
Avigdor Lieberman's plan to pay Palestinians to leave Israel is certainly more humane than genociding them, but the truth is that Israel has no right to steal the Holy Land from the Palestinians in the first place.

* * *

Has the Lost Army of Cambyses Been Found?

One of the greatest mysteries in history is what happened to the 50,000-man army of Persian Emperor Cambyses II in the western Egyptian desert about 524 B.C.

According to the Greek historian Herodotus, Cambyses, the oldest son of Cyrus the Great, sent his army to destroy the oracle of Amun at Siwa Oasis. Fifty thousand warriors entered Egypt's western desert near Luxor. Somewhere in the middle of the desert the army was allegedly overwhelmed by a sandstorm and destroyed.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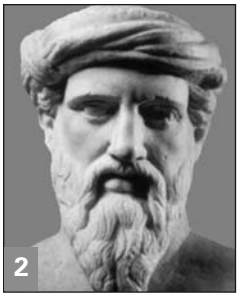
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1. Cyrus the Great. **2.** Cambyses II, son of Cyrus. **3.** The mass grave of hundreds of bleached bones and skulls is believed to be remains of the legendary 50,000-man army of Cambyses, swallowed up in a cataclysmic sandstorm. **4.** An ancient Persian ear ring unearthed in Bahrin.

Many scientists regard the story as a myth, but professional and amateur archeologists have searched for the remains of the Persian soldiers for decades.

Prof. Olaf Kaper of the University of Leiden never believed this theory: "Some expect to find an entire army, fully equipped. However, experience has long shown that you cannot die from a sandstorm," he said.

At any rate, human death directly from a sandstorm apparently is possible. Most people have enough sense to hunker down and cover their face with cloth to keep most of the dust out. And Persians would not be caught off guard by a sandstorm in Egypt, since Persia itself is no stranger to this phenomenon. Also, it is a rare *haboob*—as the Arabs call it—that drops more than a foot of sand and dust in its path.

Yet an Italian team led by moviemaker Alfredo Castiglioni claims to have recently found the remains of the lost army, exposed again by the shifting sands.

Says Castiglioni, most searchers have explored a route connecting the Nile to a string of oases leading to Siwa (Luxor to Kharga, to Dakhla, to Farafra, to Siwa) and turned up nothing. He reasoned that because the oases were still in Egyptian hands, the Persians would avoid them and take a longer, dryer southern route—Luxor to Baris, to El-Gilf El-Kabir, then a long stretch of empty desert (potentially 40 days without water) before one gets to the oasis of Siwa. But militarily this makes no sense. You would arrive at Siwa—if at all—thirsty and in no shape for a siege, much less a pitched battle.

Going the less roundabout northerly route, the distance from Farafra to Siwa is half that from El-Gilf El-Kabir. And the garrisons at most of the oases along the way would be too small to oppose a 50,000-man army.

Dr. Kaper says his research shows that the army was not actually headed for Siwa but in reality its destination was the Dakhla Oasis. This, he says, was the location of troops led by Egyptian leader Prince Seheruibre Padibastet, better known as Petubastis III, who had revolted against the Persians because of excessive taxation, according to Greek historian Polyaenus.

Petubastis succeeded in ambushing the Persian army, and went on to reconquer a large part of Egypt—after which he was crowned pharaoh in the capital city of Memphis, although today he is a shadowy, little-known character in history.

As for Cambyses, the usual myth is that he impaled himself accidentally on his dagger. You would think an emperor with thousands of men at his command could afford a scabbard. Perhaps he committed suicide. Some believe instead he was murdered—possibly by Darius I, who was his charioteer at the time.

Emperor Darius, not wanting to admit that Persians could be defeated by mere Egyptians, attributed the shameful defeat of his predecessor to a storm. Herodotus, 75 years later, was in no position to do other than echo the sandstorm story.

In 2014, Prof. Kaper announced that he had excavated an inscription by Petubastis stating that he had ambushed the army of Cambyses II.

Castiglioni, who is a moviemaker and not an archeologist, seems not to have written any scientific paper about his alleged discoveries. However, he has released a Youtube video on the Internet showing skulls and bones, bleached white and in a remarkable state of preservation, lying somewhere in the desert. He also appears to have dug up some Persian artifacts in the vicinity. He has no permit to carry out excavations in Egypt, and his claims are yet to be fully proven. ✦

Pilgrimage to Weimar

Oswald Spengler, Alfred Rosenberg eulogize one of Germany's greatest philosophers

By R.M. West

Two men, within a period of 20 years, made an autumn pilgrimage to the city of Weimar to honor the memory of Friedrich Nietzsche. The remarks of each, separated by those 20 years, were noteworthy, if for no other reason than the very different portraits of Nietzsche and Germany that emerged from each of them.

The first of the two was the philosopher Oswald Spengler, who spoke there on Oct. 15, 1924, the occasion of which would have been Nietzsche's 80th birthday. In his address, Spengler called Nietzsche the great exemplar of the Romantic Spirit. This term was coined originally to describe the radical fever that had swept through Europe in 1848, shaking the very foundations of the ultra-conservative social order erected by Baron Klemens Wenzel Fürst von Metternich, at the Congress of Vienna, following Napoleon Bonaparte's defeat at Waterloo in 1815.

The revolutionary outbursts of 1848 had challenged the art world as well as the politics of the day. During September, seven young painters, reacting to the staid art establishment, met in London to found a secret society they called the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood, after having been inspired by the brightly colored paintings of the early Italian Renaissance painter Raphael.

In the world of politics, working-class agitation had broken out in a number of English industrial centers where reforms sought since the beginning of the Chartist Movement in the 1830s had still not been enacted. In Ireland, members of the militant Young Ireland Party had attempted an uprising in Tipperary against English rule.

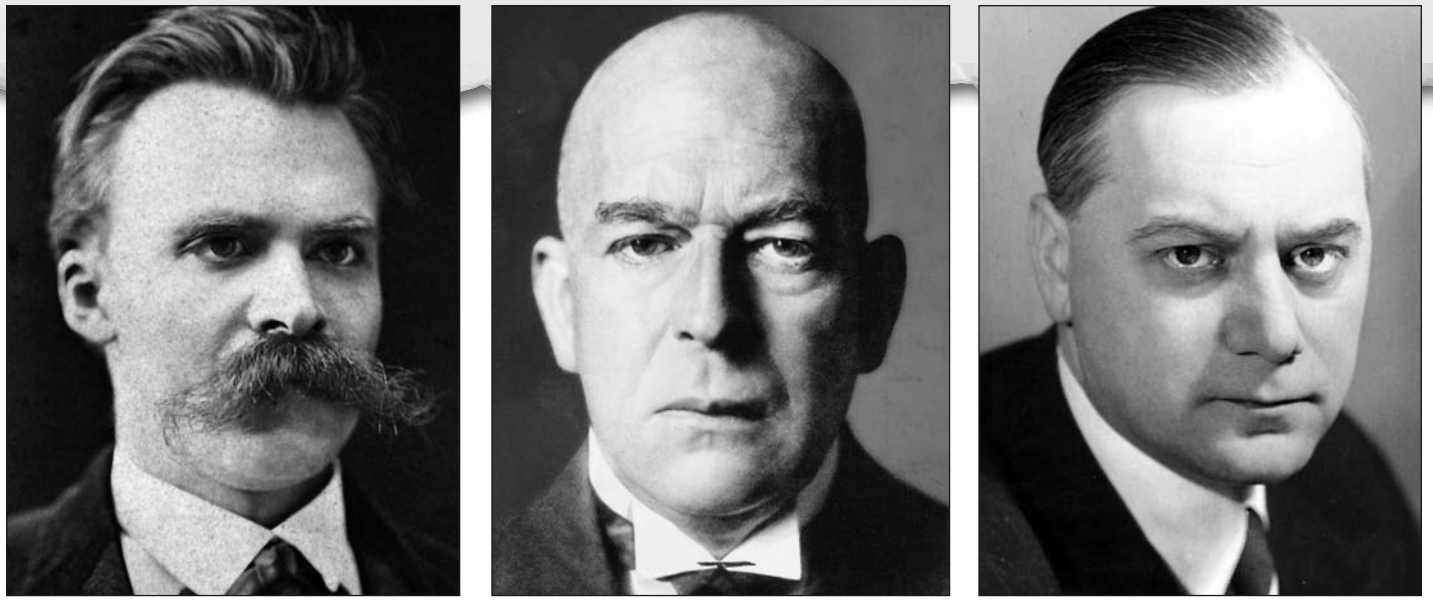
On the continent, barricades were thrown up in Paris during February, as an insurrection by workers overthrew King Louis Philippe. But the violence was soon suppressed and the Second Republic was proclaimed. In Italy, while the Risorgimento tried to reunite the country after many centuries of division, contrarian groups were founding short-lived republics. The ancient house of Habsburg in Austria-Hungary had come under attack by ethnic rebellions in Vienna, Budapest, Prague and Milan, as the centrifugal force of nationalism unsuccessfully threatened to destroy the then 500-year-old empire.

It was only in the German lands to the north that the reverse face of nationalism appeared as revolutionaries there, instead of demanding separation, called for the union of the more than 20 German states that were the last surviving remnants of the Holy Roman Empire.

However, despite the success of the Pre-Raphaelite artists and some other anti-establishment figures in the literary and music worlds, attempts at radical change in the political world of 1848 resulted in abortive failure or, at best, in changes that were slight and ephemeral.

And so, some 70 years later, when Spengler spoke at Weimar, he talked of lost hopes, and of Nietzsche as the lonely prophet of a new world that existed only in the clouds. During his talk he contrasted the career of the star-crossed Nietzsche with the life of his antithesis, the poet Goethe, who had lived a century earlier. The fortunate Goethe epitomized the European classical period, a time when European culture had reached its flowering. Goethe's auspicious existence was exemplified by his greatest creation, Goethe's character Faust, that personification of the Enlightenment's self-realized man.

But this classical world, seemingly set in an everlasting present, suddenly vanished with the entrance of the modern era—and Nietzsche, the arch-romantic, found himself trapped in the crass materialism of the 19th century, a rebellious misfit, an utter outcast. Goethe, embodying the sensibility of classicism and the allure of the here and now, was able to work creatively in a concrete reality. In contrast, the reality that was Nietzsche's a century later was cultural decline, a society existing in the hollowed-



Three of the greatest German philosophers are pictured here. From left to right: Friedrich Nietzsche (1844-1900), Oswald Spengler (1880-1936) and Alfred Rosenberg (1893-1946; executed at Nuremberg for alleged war crimes). All three left their indelible mark upon the German culture soul during three very different eras.

out forms of the recent past. Where Goethe was able to give artistic shape to a tangible present, Nietzsche struggled to give form to a still imaginary future. Goethe was at home in his world; Nietzsche sought the strange and the remote.

While Goethe had basked in the rosy glow of the Enlightenment, Nietzsche saw only the threatening shadows thrown up by "enlightened" barbarians—and was forced to take refuge in the irrational visions of his imagination.

Spengler spoke of Friedrich Nietzsche the musician, a musician who heard rather than saw the flowing stream of human history—who had been able to intuit history's rhythms as music, and so discovered the great symphonic leitmotif of history: Eternal Recurrence. In his ecstatic work *Thus Spoke Zarathustra*, Nietzsche had created a mythical figure that was based on the actual 6th century B.C. founder of an Aryan folk religion. Nietzsche's prophet Zarathustra was a representation, clothed in human form, of the cyclical reappearance of historical events and the personification of life's spiritual force—the kernel of which lies at the heart of all cultures.

Goethe's 18th-century classical world had conceived of "culture" as the evolutionary handiwork of all humanity. Nietzsche thought instinctively in the plural—of "cultures." He heard, in history's music, not a universal melody but a symphony of diverse melodies. His was a musician's sense of life's oceanic cadences, tempos that mimic the numberless circling spheres of the heavens. Moreover, he recognized that each culture was of a certain time and place, appearing and then vanishing, in the way the Moon comes into view and then disappears again during the Earth's everlasting celestial journey. With the ringing clarity of his intuition, Nietzsche found, in the melodious tracks of the planets and the stars, history's supreme theme of Eternal Recurrence, and he created in Zarathustra the prophet who would proclaim to the world his message of a recurrent spiritual overcoming of self achieved by the force of one's will.

Zarathustra would declare: "Where I found a living creature, there I found will to power. And Life itself told me a secret: 'Behold,' it said, 'I am that which must overcome itself again and again'."[1]

Nietzsche's wondrous visions drove him to the far frontiers of the everyday world. As time passed his friends fell away, he became isolated and alone. At the age of 35, illness forced him to resign his post at the University of Basel, and from that time on he communicated with his old associates only by letter, and with new imaginary companions in his books. For a while he lived in a dreary cottage in the Swiss Alpine village of Sils-Maria, where he would take long walks in a lonely landscape backdropped by mountain peaks. In 1881, he wrote to a friend: "Ideas have arisen on my horizon the like of which I have never seen before. A couple of times I couldn't leave my room for the ludicrous reason that my eyes were inflamed. I had been weeping too much on my walks. As I wept, I sang, filled with a new vision."[2]

A mental collapse finally occurred in 1889, when, during a stay in Italy, he had seen a draft horse being repeatedly beaten as it tried to pull a heavily laden wagon up a sloping road.

Oswald Spengler's work *The Decline of the West*, that monumental display of the shape and structure of history's various cultures laid out as if they were so many

plant specimens in a botany class, owed much of its insight to the intuitive genius of Nietzsche. When Spengler, the quintessential fatalist, who saw no remedy for the eventual decay of cultures, spoke at Weimar, he cast Nietzsche's ideas in the light of his own pessimism. He described Nietzsche as a victim of Romanticism's foreordained failure, and called much of Nietzsche's thinking distant and out of season.

But at the end of his address, Spengler rendered heartfelt homage to his mentor in the guise of a warning: "In an age that does not tolerate otherworldly ideas and takes vengeance on their author—in such an age, unless we learn to act as real history wants us to act, we will cease to exist. This kind of hard wisdom made its first appearance with Friedrich Nietzsche."[3]

In the autumn of 1924, when Spengler made his pilgrimage to Weimar, only the first of three 20th-century European civil wars had taken place. Had he appeared there later—in say, 1944, instead of 1924—then his assessment of Nietzsche's legacy would, in all likelihood, have been very different.

ROSENBERG: THE OTHER PILGRIM

The other pilgrim, who made his journey to Weimar 20 years after Spengler, was Alfred Rosenberg. He spoke there on Oct. 15, 1944, the centennial of Nietzsche's birth. Rosenberg, as you know, was the author of *The Myth of the Twentieth Century*, a work of Germanic philosophy. He was also an early associate of Adolf Hitler, and would become a leading theorist of Hitler's populist movement during its long campaign to win political power. But when Rosenberg appeared at Weimar in the autumn of 1944, populist Europe was engaged in a desperate defense of its political victory, and the fate of Europe itself seemed to hang in the balance. That October day, Allied armies in the west were crossing the German frontier near Eupen and north of Trier. On the eastern front the Red Army had entered East Prussia and was flooding into the Danube Valley, where its advance elements were now threatening the very outskirts of Budapest.

Nonetheless, this Baltic German—who arrived in Munich after Germany's defeat in 1918, and with the optimism of youth had knocked on the door of the nationalist political writer and publisher Dietrich Eckhart to ask: "How can I help?"—was standing before a grave wartime audience in beleaguered Weimar to honor Friedrich Nietzsche. He began by saying: "We have found our way here today to remember a great German who once out of inner protest became a revolutionary, who had to suffer the fate of being misunderstood and, now, in our own time, is achieving his full historical recognition."[4]

Rosenberg was a product of *Volkish* thought much inspired by Nietzsche. In the late 19th century, the German publisher Eugen Diederichs had coined the expression "New Romanticism" in an effort to bring together the ideas of Nietzsche and those of the then-emerging *Volkish* thinkers. The *Volkish* movement was attempting to rekindle a sense of commonality among the Germanic peoples, and to forge a spiritual link between them and their heroic ancestors. What was needed first, however, these *Volkish* leaders believed, was a collection of basic principles—principles that would challenge the pervasive materialism of their contemporary world and guide the descendants of past German heroes along pathways to their own heroic destiny.

Friedrich Nietzsche, the prophet of a race of resurrected heroes, was to become the philosophical template that many of these *Volkish* leaders would use in fashioning their revolutionary models. The eternal conflict between the material and the spiritual worlds was to be resolved by Nietzsche's concept of the "will to power," in which the soul's desire for union with the eternal powers of the universe also becomes the will to perform selfless deeds in the service of one's people. This envisioned Nietzschean renaissance was illustrated by Albrecht Durer's famous picture *The Knight, Death and the Devil* It depicted a lone knight journeying on horseback in the fearsome presence of death and the devil; the knight is protected from both these threats by the inner strength of his *Volkish* beliefs. Thus the image of a virtuous knight would become the incarnated representation of Nietzsche's metaphorical superman. Rosenberg fittingly said of Nietzsche, "The basic question of his life was this: 'Is greatness still possible today'?"

Rosenberg then went on to call Nietzsche "the Prometheus of his age. [His] torch lit up the darkest corners, [but] he did not belong to [his] century; he called himself, and those he had hopes in, the 'Europeans of tomorrow,' and the 'first fruit of the 20th century'."

There are in history those times when thinkers wrestling in vain within their own era sketch out a new future and, in fact, enable that future to come into being without ever participating in its ultimate fulfillment. "[T]his places Nietzsche," Rosenberg said, "squarely in the middle of the great drama playing itself out today. He had come to realize that the once-vast waters of religion were at a low tide, and left behind were numerous lakes and ponds. The nations of Europe had parted ways. [T]he sciences, without any sense of right or wrong, were destroying the old beliefs and security."

"Never," Rosenberg said, "had the world been more worldly, and never poorer in love and kindliness toward others. Everywhere there were the same signs of decay, the same traditional virtues breaking down—and they were not replaced by new bonds, social ties and ideals.

Adolf Hitler greets the daughter of Friedrich Nietzsche, Frau Förster-Nietzsche, outside the family home in Weimar.

Instead, the world bowed before new gods of dirt, and ignored the seer of Sils-Maria."

"That is why," Rosenberg continued, "it took all the hypocrisy of a democratic age to paint the piracy of high finance and the stock market as a work of peace and bounty for all mankind. What Friedrich Nietzsche prophesied—anarchy in Europe—was on its way, but, to the astonishment of all, the old Germanic spirit, of which Nietzsche had spoken, reawakened. And when this spirit stepped into the light of day, others swore an oath against it, well understanding that human worth and dignity were an attack on who they were."

Rosenberg would conclude: "[T]his figure of a man stands next to us, and we greet him across the decades as a spiritual brother in the fight for the rebirth of Germanic spirituality, as one who fearlessly thought out what we must face, and who proclaimed a Europe united—a necessity for the creative life of our, yes, old, but now, through a revolution, young, continent once again!"[5]

History has recorded the tragic smashing of the Nietzschean vision that Rosenberg described in the autumn of 1944. And in the academia of today, where Nietzsche's genius cannot be denied, his vision remains obscured behind a panoply of misrepresentation.

Nevertheless, the testimony of Alfred Rosenberg uttered in those last days of history's most terrible war makes clear that the populist Europeans of the 1920s, 1930s and 1940s found many of their premises, their views of themselves and their ultimate goals in the still-valid teachings of Friedrich Nietzsche, the great romantic—and the even greater realist.[6] ✦

R.M. West is a nationalist writer and thinker. Two of his political novels, *The Revolt Against Empire* and *The Nation as Race and Myth*, which are composed as accessible narrative-based political commentary, are available from The Barnes Review. Also available from TBR is West's *The Germane*, a collection of nationalist essays that would most likely be banned in many European nations. See www.barnesreview.com.

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ENDNOTES:

1 Nietzsche, 137-138.
2 *Ibid.*, 17.
3 Spengler, 197.
4 Rosenberg, unpaginated.
5 *Ibid.*
6 [Today we are seeing a rebirth of nationalism and populism in Europe. People from France, Hungary, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Scotland, Russia—and all the European nations in between—are realizing that the multicultural doctrine of the New World Order is a lie and a failure. Cultural identity movements are springing up in many of these countries and nurturing a rebirth of European nationalism and a newfound respect for their white heritage.—Ed.]

The Anatomy of Bigotry?

Anti-Defamation League's Abe Foxman believes "anti-Semitism" is an inherited genetic disease

By Ronald L. Ray

Abraham Foxman is the national director of the Anti-Defamation League (ADL), founded in 1913 by B'nai B'rith, a Jewish Freemasonic organization. Long a shrill promoter of Jewish, Israeli and homosexual interests, Foxman recently revealed the disturbing depths of his race-hatred for non-Jews in an interview published Dec. 11, 2014, by the *Cleveland Jewish News* (CJN). We expose here the shocking truth about a man who has spent a half-century promoting Jewish supremacism through lies, threats, extortionary demands and "never forgive, never forget" vindictiveness masquerading as "tolerance" and "cultural diversity."

Foxman began working for the ADL on July 20, 1965, and has led the Zionist hate lobby since 1987. He finally steps down on July 20, 2015. It must have been a difficult decision. He will have to give up an annual salary of more than a half-million dollars, which he "earns" by doing nothing more than berating anyone the least bit critical of Israel or Jewry, or who dares to defend Western civilization or oppose abortion, homosexuality and pornography. Because those activities are promoted by, profited from, and engaged in primarily by Jews, Foxman and the ADL can additionally easily tar critics with the "anti-Semitic" brush.

Long known for outrageously offensive statements and an obsessive-compulsive urge to denigrate every last suspected critic of the "Tribe" or its worldwide Talmudic tyranny, Foxman openly boasted about destroying the lives and careers of those who, like Mel Gibson or Rep. Jim Traficant, dared criticize the behavior of anyone Jewish or the leaders of Israel. But he exceeded all bounds of decency in the CJN interview by alleging, quite seriously, that "anti-Semitism" has a genetic cause, likening it to a disease.

The sociopathic ADL hatemonger declared dogmatically: "I guess till we find a vaccine or the DNA which causes people to hate, anti-Semitism is the mother of all prejudices. . . . The antidote in the long run and the short run is education. In the long run, it's one of two things: either to find a vaccine or to measure the DNA."

What's next, Abe? Will some Jewish-owned pharmaceutical company develop a pill or injection to turn the other 99.8% of the world into sycophantic Judaeophiles? Or will you bully, threaten, and bribe legislators into passing a set of reverse "Nuremberg Laws," under which your 0.2% will be the only ones with full civil rights and freedoms, just like in Israel? Perhaps you intend forced abortions and sterilizations for the rest of us, or even death camps, as the "final solution" to remove the "anti-Semitic" contagion from the gene pool?

That DNA remark was no gaffe, either. Foxman has promoted his irresponsible views on genetics for some time, as proven by a video of his appearance at the City Club of Cleveland two years ago, where he mentioned the issue while verbally attacking a gentleman who exercised gentle criticism of Abe's double-standard in treatment of Arabs and Jews.

So how devoted is Abraham Foxman, really, to free speech, tolerance, and ending hate? Not much, it seems. He has justified blanket spying on Muslims, although he would screech bloody murder if the same were done to his people.

On Dec. 17, 2014, the ADL released a statement harshly condemning as "frivolous" the European Parliament's resolution of the same day, which provides "in principle, recognition of Palestinian statehood and the two-state solution, and believes these should go hand in hand with the development of peace talks, which should be advanced."

The resolution embodies what Israel says it wants for resolving the conflict with the Arabs, but the ADL squealed nevertheless, proving that the Zionistas have no desire for a peaceful solution.

In a blatant act of defamation, Foxman went on to lie and to slander the Palestinians, who daily face genocidal attacks from the Israeli apartheid regime and radical Jews.

He employed the standard Zionist canard that Palestinians are "unwilling" to negotiate, although the truth is that Israel and its myrmidons like the ADL regularly sabotage every hope for peace. Foxman falsely accused Palestinian President Mahmoud Abbas of "rhetoric of incitement against Israel." Obviously, Abe thinks any real criticism of Israel is anti-Semitism.

Foxman likewise denigrates the growing college-campus demonstrations against Israel's brutal persecution of Palestinians and derides the globally burgeoning Boycott-Divestment-Sanctions (BDS) movement against the racist, rogue nuclear Israeli tyranny. Both are "anti-Semitic," because they "single out Israel." But what have China or Cuba ever done to the Palestinians? Foxman even got the federal government to pass a law that prohibits businesses' participation in the Boycott-Divestment-Sanctions effort against Palestine's Zionist occupiers.

So much for free speech and association.

What is most astonishing is that Foxman admits privately that real "anti-Semitism" no longer exists. Apparently he's in it for the money. Foxman, baptized in infancy as Henryk, thanked his Catholic nanny and the Catholic Church for saving his life from the alleged "holocaust" by apostatizing. It seems he would rather worship at the altar of Mammon. Hopefully, the ADL can find a less hateful replacement for Abe when he steps down. We can only pray. ✦

Ronald L. Ray is a freelance author residing in the free state of Kansas. He is a descendant of several patriots of the American War for Independence. He is also an assistant editor for The Barnes Review history magazine. To subscribe for one year in the U.S., send $46 to TBR, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003.

One can only hope that, upon Abe Foxman's retirement in mid-2015, a less racist leader of the Anti-Defamation League will assume the throne and begin a new era of "tolerance" for the century-old Jewish organization—which has defamed more people than any other organization in American history. Abe, of course, is familiar with the Talmud, the Jewish holy book that describes the approved conduct of Jews toward other Jews and non-Jews. No one can deny that it is one of the primary hate documents in the world.

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The Incompetence of the RED ARMY LEADERSHIP

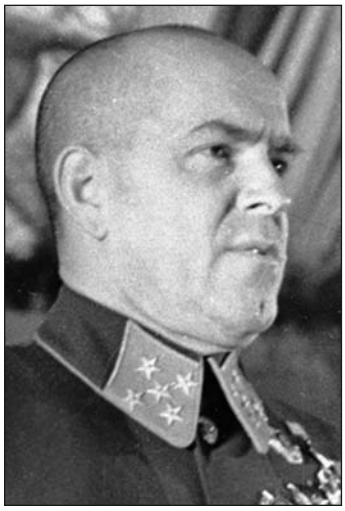
By Daniel W. Michaels

In a series of three interlocked books on the performance of the Red Army Stavka and officers corps during World War II (*Tank Debacle of 1941*, *1942: The Learning Year* and *Ten Stalinist Blows*),[1] military historian Vladimir Beshanov[2] attempts to answer the question of why the Red Army suffered such terrible losses despite the fact that it entered the war with the most powerful armed forces in the world at the time, bar none. The leitmotiv resounding through the three books is that literally millions of Russians were sent to their slaughter because of incompetent political and military leaders.

According to Beshanov:

> Never, not before the war, nor during it, was the Red Army so well equipped, armed and supplied with war materiel as it was in the early summer of 1941. The Soviet armed forces constituted the most powerful army in the world, armed, as it was, with a whole series of unique weapon systems.

Despite the overwhelming numbers of Soviet tanks, field guns and aircraft on the eve of battle, many of which were even of superior quality to their German counterparts, Soviet losses were catastrophic in the first year of the war and remained inexplicably high throughout the entire war to the very last battle of Berlin. According to Beshanov, Soviet casualties in the first year alone numbered 8 million (of which almost 4 million were POWs). In the same period, the Germans suffered 831,000 casualties. In the first eight days of the war the Germans destroyed six Soviet armies. In those eight days the Soviet southwest front alone lost 2,648 tanks or 12% of the entire Soviet tank force.



Marshal Gyorgy Zhukov (left) and **Josef Stalin** had a contentious relationship, but Zhukov survived Stalin's purges.

Of the 25,000 Soviet tanks in combat readiness on June 22, 1941, only 1,731 still remained operable by December. In the next six months, the Germans destroyed another

General Frost & General Mud

Unfortunately for the Germans, Operation Barbarossa was more a victim of Mother Nature than Soviet tactics. As temperatures plummeted, invading German soldiers froze to death and machinery seized up under the onslaught of "General Frost." And once the freezing weather let up in the spring, or the rains came in autumn, "General Mud" took over, turning large swaths of Russia into impassable quagmires of waist-deep muck. Here are shown pictures of German troops struggling with "General Mud."

4,742 Soviet tanks, bringing the total number knocked out to 28,000. Although 3,730 German tanks, almost their entire original inventory, were also put out of commission in the same period, Beshanov notes that most of the German tanks were repaired and returned to the front to fight again. According to Beshanov's calculations, German tanks went into action on average 11 times, while Soviet tanks were returned to action only three times.

About the same loss ratio existed with respect to aircraft. By Aug. 10, 1941, the Germans had destroyed 10,000 Soviet aircraft in the border districts alone, while losing 4,643 of their own aircraft. Throughout 1941, German flyers destroyed an average of 200 Soviet aircraft each day; the Iron Cross was only awarded after a Luftwaffe flyer had accounted for 75 Soviet aircraft. In the course of the war, Beshanov estimates, 300 German aviators—each averaging 80 Soviet aircraft—shot down 24,000 out of some 45,000 Soviet aircraft destroyed.

Despite Soviet quantitative and qualitative superiority, the Wehrmacht controlled the battlefield and the Luftwaffe controlled the skies until late 1943. It is generally accepted in military circles that attacking forces should have a three-to-one superiority in men and equipment to ensure success. In the case of the German attack of June 22, 1941, and in subsequent battles until the end of the war, Russian "defending" forces usually had a superiority in forces of three, four and even five times over the invaders. Paradoxically, the greater the Red Army's quantitative superiority in men and materiel, the greater were its losses.

Of course Beshanov recognizes the advantages gained by the Germans by striking first in Hitler's Operation Barbarossa. But since the Soviet Union itself was in the process of launching its own surprise attack, the question of guilt becomes moot. What concerns Beshanov most, however, is the criminally incompetent leadership of the Stavka and the Soviet officers corps who were being constantly outsmarted by their German counterparts. The failure to foresee the German attack of 1941, Beshanov argues, was simply the first of a series of strategic and tactical miscalculations inflicted on the Russian soldiers by their "superior" officers.

As is well known, two major schools of thought pertaining to the background causes, prelude to and outbreak of the Russo-German war have existed since June 1941. The first school, which originated on the day of the

German attack and which is adhered to today mostly by U.S. and UK historians—representatives of the nations that were the Soviet Union's most important allies in the war—holds that the Soviet Union was woefully unprepared when the "madman" Hitler, without provocation or reason, hurled his armies against the peace-loving Soviets. Even Stalin, who in the minds of the Western media and Kremlinologists had placed his trust in the German leader not to attack, was betrayed by the perfidy.

The second school of thought, advanced by German and Russian historians—representatives of the peoples who actually fought the war—recognizes and admits that both sides were prepared for a confrontation. Like two cats sitting on a fence, each waited for the opportune moment to jump off. The German cat jumped first.

Beshanov agrees with Viktor Suvorov entirely that the Soviet armed forces had no plans and made no preparations whatsoever for conducting defensive warfare—neither with respect to large-scale troop and airfield deployment, types of weapons systems, the construction of defensive strong points or lines, nor even to the simple matter of providing the troops with shovels to dig dugouts or trenches. Once caught off balance by the German first strike and then kept off balance by successive German encirclements and advances, Soviet forces were never able to mount a proper counterattack. Moreover, their ill-prepared and foredoomed counterattacks, Beshanov insists, only exacerbated the situation by wasting more lives and equipment.

For example, Beshanov cites Marshal of the Tank Forces Pavel Rotmistrov, who wrote in his memoirs:

> The mechanized corps of the southwest front went into battle after 200-400 kilometer marches in which enemy aircraft dominated the skies. These corps were committed to battle on the run without proper organization of the offensive and without reconnoitering the enemy or the locale. There was no air and artillery support. Consequently, the enemy could repulse our attacks one after the other simply by maneuvering part of their forces while at the same time continuing to advance in unprotected directions.

In 1942, the Germans, after being stopped at the gates of Moscow, were able to advance to the banks of the Volga River farther south—to Stalingrad. According to Beshanov, the Stavka had again mistakenly expected the Germans to renew their assault on Moscow and thus were not prepared for the thrust toward Stalingrad.

Whereas Suvorov and others in his school have emphasized Soviet WWII strategy as spelled out in contingency war plans concocted at the highest levels (fronts, armies) and as presented by Stalin and his top generals, Beshanov expands this theme by reaching down to the tactical level (divisions, brigades, corps) and analyzing the performance, morale, leadership and troop deployments of lower echelon Soviet units. Beshanov also modifies Suvorov's main contention that Soviet forces were already in an offensive deployment when the Germans attacked. Instead, he posits that the Red Army was still only in the process of assuming its planned offensive deployment when surprised by the Germans.

In yet another departure from Suvorov's approach, which concentrated on the manner and attitude with which the Stavka and political commissars dealt with the Red Army (top to bottom), Beshanov examines the morale of the troops and their feelings toward their Communist leadership (bottom to top). Millions of Red Army men were former peasants who remembered the collectivization and famine in the mid 1930s. All knew of the gulag, the excesses of the NKVD secret police, the murder of the Russian clergy, the privileges of Communist Party members, and all had experienced the arrogance of the political commissars. Moreover, the Red Army men were also aware that their offensive deployment was actually taking place on Western lands, not from Russia itself, acquired through the Hitler-Stalin Nonaggression Pact. In an attempt to improve troop morale, Stalin was forced to fall back on Russian patriotism and put Communist ideology on the back burner as the war progressed.

With respect to deficiencies in the Red Army command staff and officer training, Beshanov cites chapter and verse. In general, Soviet officers lacked sufficient education and training to make intelligent tactical decisions. Beshanov cites German military writer Frederick von Mellenthin, who observed:

> They (the Russians) would advance to take a certain hill, fight with the greatest tenacity to take it, only to find the hill had no tactical importance at all. It would happen repeatedly that Soviet forces would suffer great casualties to take a hill without realizing that it had no tactical value.

By contrast, forced to operate with limited forces, German strategy concentrated their forces only in decisive battles (*Entscheidungsschlachten*), avoiding senseless waste. Men and materiel had—of necessity—to be husbanded. By employing superior battlefield skills, flexibility, surprise and daring, concentration of effort and mission-oriented leadership, the German forces, Beshanov notes, were able to hold the initiative during the first two years of the war. Only by late 1943 did the Soviets seize the strategic initiative—but at a terrible cost.

Nor would the number of Soviet officers in a particular engagement enhance the quality of troop performance. Typically, the Wehrmacht had one officer for every 29 en-

listed men; the Red Army had one officer for every six enlisted men. Unlike the Wehrmacht, where a non-commissioned officer could, if required, assume command, lack of initiative and training made it almost impossible for a typical Red Army enlisted man to take command if an officer fell.

Typical examples of Soviet leadership command failures, cited by Beshanov, follow:

> The Germans invariably conducted reconnaissance. They constantly and uninterruptedly tracked the situation familiarized themselves with it; they maintained reliable communications and commanded and maneuvered their forces precisely. Despite the fact that these procedures are the ABCs of military science, our Soviet generals did nothing of the sort. Like a drunken peasant, his eyes blinded, he marched double-time at the enemy with a club.

When Stalin's son, Jacob, battery commander of the 14th howitzer regiment of the 14th tank division, was taken prisoner, he told his interrogators:

> The failures of the Russian tank forces are not caused by poor quality armor or armaments, but by command deficiencies and the lack of training in maneuvering. . . . The brigade, division and corps commanding officers are unable to solve operational problems. This is especially true with respect to the interaction of the different branches of the armed forces.

According to Beshanov, the unquestioned heroism, courage and Spartan-like soldierly qualities of the Red Army men were no match for the professionalism of the German military. The fault for the horrendous losses in Russian life is attributed chiefly to the deficiencies of the Red Army officer and command staff: "German professionalism neutralized Russian heroism."

While most of the Soviet combat forces were performing poorly, military tribunals and firing squads organized to punish shirkers and would-be deserters functioned without interruption. Even Army Commissar Lev Mekhlis, one of Stalin's favorite executioners, after executing group after group of Soviet officers as subversives, desertion in the face of the enemy and dereliction of duty, recognized the need to find another, more acceptable explanation for the retreat of the Red Army: "We will have to think of another way to explain to the party, the people—and indeed the world—why the Red Army is retreating."

It was Mekhlis, too, who proposed the formula that any Red Army man that became a prisoner of war was a traitor to the homeland. It is his duty to commit suicide before allowing himself to be taken prisoner. If he permits himself to be taken prisoner and survives the war, then, when he returns to the homeland, the Soviet government will do for him what he failed to do himself.

Beshanov, as other Russian military historians, singles out the total disregard for human life especially practiced by Marshal Gyorgy Zhukov in all his campaigns.[3] It seemed the only measure used by the Stavka to evaluate the effectiveness of the Red Army's resistance was the magnitude of the casualty list. The greater the number of Soviet casualties, rather than the tactical skill displayed by its forces, indicated to the Stavka that the army was fighting well. If Russian casualties were low, the Stavka would suspect that the troops were not fighting.

Indeed Zhukov, another of Stalin's favorite henchmen, on Oct. 4, 1941, issued ciphergram No. 4976 which "improved" on the Mekhlis formula. The ciphergram read: "Make it clear to all personnel that entire families [of men who] attempt to surrender to the enemy will be shot and those that return from captivity will also be repressed."

The Russian soldiers eventually referred to Gen. Zhukov as "three-wave Zhukov." He would invariably strew the battlefield with three waves of corpses before leaving the battlefield without achieving success.

As with Napoleon Bonaparte a century earlier, Beshanov contends, the only Russian generals that could really be considered the masters of the German army were "General Mud" and "General Frost." As before, the interminable expanses of Russia, the absence of hard roads, the almost inexhaustible pool of Russian and Central Asian manpower, the bitterly cold winters that froze and incapacitated men and materiel, and the "*rasputitsa*" —the mud seasons that occurred during the autumn and spring thaws—that made the countryside impassable, conspired to defeat the invaders of Mother Russia.

In his book, *1942: The Learning Year*, Beshanov totals the losses suffered by the Soviet military in 1942, revealing them to be as disastrous as in 1941. Throughout 1943 Red Army losses continued to be staggering. According to Beshanov, the Soviet armed forces suffered about 6 million or 7 million casualties, while the German army suffered about 520,000 killed, wounded, or taken prisoner. Beshanov concludes that in 1942, 13 Red Army men were lost for a single German soldier. In 1943, 10 Soviet soldiers were lost for a single German soldier, representing only a very slight improvement. In 1944, according to Beshanov, 6.5 million Red Army men were killed or wounded, while 1.6 million Germans suffered the same fate. Thus, the Russian to German casualty ratio in 1943 improved considerably to six Red Army men for one German soldier.

Beshanov attributes the gradual improvement in Red Army performance to several factors: the absolute superiority of the anti-Hitler coalition in resources; the exhaustion of German potential; considerable qualitative

improvements in Red Army equipment; Lend-Lease and other aid from the Allies; the opening of the second front in France; and the subsequent reduction of German forces in the east. As German forces were siphoned off to the West, Soviet forces in the east gained strength.

In an interview with *Argumenty i fakty*, Beshanov even puts the battle of Stalingrad, heralded as a great Soviet victory, in clearer perspective.[4] Stating that the Russian people have been the captives of myths about the battle, Beshanov contends that indeed the battle was won, but at the cost of 1.5 million Russian casualties. In June 1942, at the onset of the battle, 540,000 Red Army men with 1,000 tanks opposed 270,000 Germans supported by 400 tanks. Beshanov writes that by the time the actual storm of the city was undertaken, the Germans attacked with three divisions supported by 200 tanks, while the defenders had 20 divisions and about 600 tanks. Moreover, the Soviet government kept 200,000 civilians in the city to keep the armaments industry running. Most perished during the siege. Beshanov faults the Stavka for keeping most of their strength in the ruins of the city when the 6th Army was already freezing to death and unable to extricate itself. Instead, Beshanov believes, extraneous Soviet forces would have been better employed to cut off the German forces in the Caucasus.

At the time of the Stalingrad battle, Beshanov continues, Gen. Zhukov was in charge of Operation Uranus, involving 1.9 million troops, 3,300 tanks and 1,100 aircraft, whose aim was to take Rzhev, northwest of Moscow, cut off German Army Group Center, and advance to the Baltic. The Germans repulsed Zhukov's attack, leaving 500,000 Red Army men dead on the battlefield, together with 1,850 wrecked Soviet tanks.

Estimates of Soviet losses in the battle of Stalingrad range from 350,000 to 2 million. Beshanov puts the number at 1.5 million. Surviving the battle, 100,000 Germans were taken prisoner, of which 95,000 died in the POW gulag. The Red Army had suffered countless "Stalingrads" of their own during the war, but their reserves were able to form new armies. The Germans did not have such resources.

During the battle of Stalingrad, most Communist Party officials and Soviet command staff stayed on the far side of the Volga safe from German fire. The miracle of the Russian victory, Beshanov insists, is that for the duration of the city fighting, Russian soldiers were relatively free of interference from the generals, relying on their own toughness, endurance, bravery, fatalism and dedication. There were no Russian "Napoleons" at Stalingrad—only simple Russian soldiers fighting for the Motherland.

In April-May of 1945, in the final battle for Berlin, with a five-fold numerical superiority over the enemy in manpower, Red Army commanders Zhukov (Belorussian Front) in the north and Konev (Ukrainian Front) in the south—with their customary wanton disregard of human life—stormed the city with four tank armies despite having learned in the case of Stalingrad from German experience that tanks lack maneuverability when operating in city ruins and are not effective. Within the first two weeks, the 1st Belorussian Front alone lost 1,940 tanks. The Red Army lost 333,000 men taking Berlin.

Beshanov cites Boris Sokolov to the effect that in the course of the Russo-German War, the Soviet armed forces suffered 31.1 million dead, while the Wehrmacht lost 2,157,000. The German figure does not of course include those lost on the Western Front, in Africa or the 500,000 civilians that perished in the terror air raids—mostly women and children. As is well known, millions more Germans (civilian and military) died or were murdered as the result of expulsions, starvation, incarceration, murder and slave labor after Germany officially surrendered and put themselves at the mercy (if that's what you could call it) of the victors.

Of course when a war is won, the victors automatically assume that their military leadership had to have been superior. Military analysts, years later, after close and impartial examination of casualties and troop performance, may come to a different conclusion. Thus, for example, in Britain, John Keegan in his *Six Armies in Normandy*[5] and Max Hastings in his *Armageddon* recognize the superiority of German forces over the Western Allies—or as professor Sir Michael Howard, a distinguished British military historian who saw action against the Wehrmacht, put it:

> They were better than we were: That cannot be stressed too often. Every Allied soldier involved in fighting the Germans knew that this was so, and did not regard it as in any way humiliating. We were amateurs, drawn from peaceful industrial societies with a deep cultural bias against all things military, fighting against the best professionals in the business.[6]

Thus it was that the German military could win almost every battle but still lose the war because of overwhelming enemy quantitative superiority.

Stalin himself tacitly admitted the grief the German High Command and officer corps had caused the Red Army when in Yalta he proposed that 50,000 German officers be executed out of hand after the war. Although Churchill opposed the idea, President Franklin Roosevelt voiced no objection. It is not known precisely how many German officers were actually hanged, executed or otherwise put to death in the gulag and other POW camps after they surrendered. Many thousands certainly.

In conclusion, Beshanov, to emphasize his disdain for the competence of the Red Army political and military

leadership, but his love and admiration for the average Russian enlisted man, recalls the festive occasion in August 1945 when Generalissimo Stalin invited Gen. Dwight Eisenhower and other Western generals to Moscow to celebrate victory over the Third Reich. Only after a multitude of toasts to the great victory, to the Soviet Union and its Western Allies, to the political leaders of the USSR and the West, and to each other for their brilliant military leadership, did a lowly American lieutenant in the Eisenhower party propose his toast: "I want to propose a toast in honor of the most important Russian in World War II. Gentlemen, let us drink together in honor of the unknown common soldiers of the Red Army."

The last sentence of his third book summarizes Beshanov's opinion on the collapse of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: "The USSR collapsed because it was built on a total lie and eventually Soviet society, poisoned by this lie, finally broke down into indifferent groups and individuals who believed in nothing." ✦

ENDNOTES:

1 Vladimir Beshanov. *Tankovyy pogrom 1941 goda* (*Tank Debacle of 1941*). Series: Military History Library. ACT Publisher, Moscow, 2000, 528 pp.; 2. Also, Vladimir Beshanov. *God 1942—"Uchebnyy"* (*1942: Year of Learning*). Series: Military History Library. Harvest Publisher, 2002, 624 pp., p. 3) and Vladimir Beshanov. *Desyat' stalinskikh udarov* (*Ten Stalinist Blows*). Series: Military History Library. Harvest Publisher, 2004, 768 pp.

2 Representing a new generation of free Russian historians, Vladimir Vasil'yevich Beshanov was born in 1962. He graduated the Kaliningrad Higher Naval School in 1984, and served in the Soviet navy four years on ships of the Northern and Black Sea fleets. He was discharged from the navy in 1992 when Ukraine took over the Black Sea Fleet. He has been an instructor of military history at the Brest Pedagological University since 1996.

3 See also: Viktor Suvorov. *Marschall Schukow: Lebensweg über Leichen* (*Marshal Zhukov: A Career Built on Corpses*). Pour-le-Mèrite, Selent, Germany, 2002, 350 pp.; also B. Sokolov. *Georgiy Zhukov. Triumfy i padeniya* (*Georgi Zhukov: Triumphs and Failures*). ACT—Press Kniga, Moscow, 2003, 592 pp. Zhukov's bloody career did not end with the war. As minister of defense in 1954 he presided over nuclear tests conducted with unprotected Russian military personnel and again in 1956 in crushing the Hungarian revolution.

4 "The Unknown Stalingrad." *Argumenty i facty* (AiF). No. 4 (1161), Jan. 22, 2003. At the conclusion of Beshanov's interview, AiF has Doctor of History Georgiy Kumanev, director of the Center of Military History of the Russian Academy of Sciences, refute Beshanov's arguments.

5 John Keegan. *Six Armies in Normandy*. Penguin Books, 1983, 365 pp.

6 Max Hastings. *Armageddon: The Battle for Germany, 1944-1945*. Knopf, 2004, 584 pp.

Daniel W. Michaels was for over 40 years a translator of Russian and German texts for the Department of Defense, the last 20 years of which (1972-1993), he was with the Naval Maritime Intelligence Center. He is a frequent contributor of articles to geographical and historical periodicals. Born in New York City, he now lives in the D.C. area. TBR is planning in the near future to compile the scores of articles Mr. Michaels has written for TBR over the years into one large reference volume. If you'd like to contribute to this project call 202-547-5586.

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BOOKS

Stalin's War of Extermination: 1941-1945. By Joachim Hoffmann. Perhaps the best book yet written on Josef Stalin's plan for a world revolution by conquering Europe in a war of complete extermination. Adolf Hitler, aware of Stalin's massing of troops and materiel on Russia's western border, launched Operation Barbarossa in 1941 to thwart the massive Soviet invasion. When published in Germany in 1995 the book became a bestseller—yet censored in rest of the West. Hardback, #282, 415 pages, ***$40***.

The Chief Culprit. By Russian Revisionist Victor Suvorov. Suvorov gives us the real history behind World War II in Europe. He moves the whole subject beyond the typical mainstream explanation of the German-Soviet conflict into a titanic conflict for the survival of Europe. Suvorov goes into detail about Josef Stalin's long-term plan to invade and conquer Europe—and the world—and how Adolf Hitler saved the West—dodging the Soviet bullet by two weeks in 1941 when he launched Operation Barbarossa. Softcover, 330 pages, #526, ***$29***.

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Victory in the West (Sieg im Westen). A film of the Supreme Command of the German army. This deluxe restored version of the Third Reich's most ambitious war documentary chronicles Hitler's lightning conquest of Holland, Belgium and France in 1940. The six-week campaign, marked by continuous combat and spectacular German victories, established the blitzkrieg as a bold strategy that revolutionized warfare. A combination of German newsreels and captured Allied footage are melded to produce an authentic and riveting record of the campaign. English subtitles. DVD, 120 minutes plus 27 bonus minutes, #664, ***$29***.

Gen. George S. Patton. A riveting film biography of the amazing life of General George S. Patton Jr. Extensive footage of his famous 3rd Army rumbling into action during World War II and synchronous-sound speeches by the general are included. Includes fascinating footage of several major WWII battlefields 25 years later. Introduced by Walter Matthau and narrated by Ronald Reagan. DVD, 1960s, B&W, 56 minutes total, #667, ***$13***.

Harvest of Despair: The Unknown Holocaust. This documentary is a rich reservoir of archival film, rare photographic evidence and interviews (in English) with survivors and scholars. Presented in an engrossing, extremely informative format, it documents how the Soviet government resorted to starving the populace, while simultaneously presenting a deceptive picture to the world. In his works, Dr. Mace, Harvard University professor and director of the U.S. Commission for the Study of the Ukrainian Famine, argued that during the early 1930s, the famine in Soviet Ukraine was an act of purposeful genocide on the part of Stalin. Mace stated such at an international conference in 1982. DVD, 55 minutes, #570, ***$25***.

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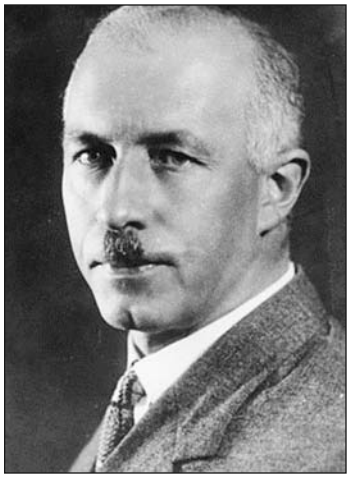
The Economic Policies of Hitler's Third Reich: Object Lessons for Today

Gottfried Feder's ideas for the breaking of interest servitude transformed Germany from a dying nation to a thriving one

Translated by Mike Strobach



GOTTFRIED FEDER **ADOLF HITLER**

Financial programs revitalized Germany.

Born in Wurzburg,Germany in 1883, Gottfried Feder was a leading German critic of economic policies. Feder was known far beyond the borders of Germany, and his ideas are being enacted even today. As an engineer and economist, Feder was first among economic policymakers in the DAP (forerunner of the NSDAP Party) and a short time later was commissioned by Adolf Hitler to design the NSDAP Party financial program.

The NSDAP program reflected Feder's ideas from his famous *Manifesto for the Breaking of Finamncial Servitude* [or *Slavery*] *to Interest*. This "program" is from 1919 (the year of the Versailles diktat and the adoption of the Weimar Constitution) at the focal point of contemporary history. Feder's ideas, formulated to overturn the ruling financial system and do away with usurious interest, were a response to the runaway national debt and the resulting inflation in defeated Germany after World War I.

With the end of the war in 1918, the Reichsmark had already lost more than half of its purchasing power in internal and external relations, while on the black market the inflation index was much higher. By the end of 1923 the entire German economy collapsed under the hyperinflation produced by the victors and the henchmen in Weimar: hunger, poverty and misery were the consequences. The Germans were turned into a dying people.

ENDING INTEREST SERVITUDE

To promote sound economic policy objectives Feder founded in 1919 one of the many "battle-leagues" of the time, the German Battle-league for the Breaking of Interest Servitude. However, the substance of his demands was not, as is often assumed, a complete ban on interest, but a number of changes in government economic and financial policy. A major criticism of Feder was his accept-

ance of high-yield loans by the government while simultaneously surrendering government sovereignty over money creation and distribution.

By the way, in another statement, Feder foresaw in 1919 that the bankruptcy of Germany was imminent. Only 10 years after Feder's initial publication of his manifesto, in 1929, it came to the complete breakdown of international exchanges. Abruptly currencies worldwide lost stability and value. In Germany, they issued, in the early 1920s, emergency currency. In the wake of the global economic crisis, entire industries passed into foreign hands. So, for example, the German Opel plants fell to American hands, to name just one example.

In 1923 Feder took part in the Hitler Putsch (March on the Feldherrenhalle in Munich). Irrespective of that, he remained a leading figure not only in the NSDAP, but especially in the free-thinking financial circles in Germany. In 1924 he was elected to the National Socialist Freedom Party in the Reichstag. He remained a member until 1936. From 1933, Feder played a major part in the freezing of interest rates (in fact it was the abolition of the compound interest system). His concept of "the breaking of interest servitude" came to full bloom under Chancellor Adolf Hitler. Germany awoke to new life and flourished again.

When Hitler was sworn in as chancellor on Jan. 30, 1933, by President Paul von Hindenburg, he was tasked with leading the government. It was clear to the new chancellor that the militarily powerful enemies surrounding Germany were merely waiting for an opportunity to crush with another war any attempt at self-liberation by the German people. This became evident from the fact that just a day after the democratic confirmation of Hitler in the Reichstag, on March 24, 1933, world Jewry declared war on Germany.[1]

Additionally, the victors demanded the "privatization" of the Bank of Germany (euphemistically called "independence"). Their man in Germany for this project was Hjalmar Schacht.

Schacht entrusted the remaining gold reserves of the Bank of Germany for safekeeping to the private Jewish Federal Reserve of the U.S.A. (the Fed).

WHERE'S THE GERMAN GOLD?

In 1953 Schacht published his autobiography, wherein he casually gave an account of his visit to the Fed in 1927 to inspect the German gold as follows:

> Another experience resulted from the fact that the Bank of Germany maintained a not inconsiderable gold deposit at the Federal Reserve Bank in New York. [Benjamin] Strong was very proud to show us the safes in the deep basement of the building, and mentioned at that time: "Dr. Schacht, now you will also see where the gold of the Bank of Germany is stored." We walked through the vaults, while the officers searched for the storage space of the Bank of Germany. We waited many minutes until finally the information came: "Mr. Strong, we cannot find the gold of the Bank of Germany." Strong was very shaken, but I comforted him: "Don't worry. I believe you that the gold is there. Even if it should not be there, you are for me the guarantee for its replacement."[2]

It is hardly surprising that it was unimportant to Schacht whether the German gold was gone, as Strong, former president of the privately owned and operated Fed, was his personal friend and lodge brother. And the gold, of course, has never reappeared.

It was the same Horace Greeley who, already in 1914 in the first week of the war, published an essay in the journal of the lodge in which he emphasized that German Freemasonry "has never been given to extravagant nationalist sentiments."

THE BANK OF GERMANY LAW

Schacht was the one who played a substantial role in the shaping of the Bank of Germany Act (RBG) in 1924, whereby the Bank of Germany Autonomy Law of May 26, 1922 was replaced under Rothschild control. Paragraph 1 of the new law guaranteed the creation of a "Bank of Germany independent from the German government." The Bank of Germany Law had already been dictated to Germany in the Dawes Plan as an article of contract. The Reparations Commission decided on Nov. 30, 1923 to request the convening of an "expert committee" under the chairmanship of the Fed-appointed "financial expert" Charles Gates Dawes. It was to decide how to wring perpetual reparations out of Germany. Henceforth the Bank of Germany was controlled by a 14-member General Council (seven of them foreigners), under the leadership of the United States. The gold standard backing was monitored by a foreign commissioner and required the German gold to be deposited "as security" at the Fed.

The German henchman for the global financial rip-off, the man who led the privatization of the Bank of Germany, was Schacht, a friend of Lord Montague Norman. Lord Norman was the governor of the Bank of England and received his instructions directly from the House of Rothschild. According to Webster Tarpley: "The activities of the British oligarchy were pushed through by a cabal of

central bankers, led by Lord Montague Norman together with Bejamin Strong[3] of the New York Fed and Hjalmar Schacht of the Bank of Germany."[4]

Schacht belonged to the then elite of global financial crime.

James Turk seconds this notion: "Benjamin Strong, the first president of the Federal Reserve, Hjalmar Schacht, president of the Bank of Germany, Montague Norman, governor of the Bank of England, and Emile Moreau, governor of the Bank of France, were the most powerful and influential bankers of their time."[5]

The defeated Germany was bled after 1918 by the predatory policies of the Rothschilds. More than 45% of the reparations had to be furnished in kind (industrial goods etc). About 55% was in foreign currencies, which required the exchange of property. The German people thus no longer had an acceptable basis for their livelihood. At the time, just for interest and principal, the German nation had to raise 16 billion gold marks, which overwhelmed their industrial economy.

To secure these tribute payments, the Bank of Germany and Reichsbahn [railroads] were transformed into joint stock publicly quoted companies and were under the control of the Fed and the City of London.

But Schacht was no dummy. He could sense that the political winds were shifting, and he was determined to be on the winning side:

> When, at the end of the 1920s, the National Socialist freedom movement was becoming stronger and a shift of power toward Hitler was likely to occur, suddenly Schacht began to flirt with the National Socialists. "When he showed up with his wife Louise at a dinner party in 1930, she was wearing a swastika studded with rubies and diamonds on a chain. 'Why not give the National Socialists a chance? They seem pretty dashing to me,' Schacht said to a stunned reporter."[6]

HITLER BEGINS THE TRANSFORMATION

In October 1931 Schacht gave a sensational speech at the meeting of the NSDAP, in which he launched into a polemical attack on his own enforcement of the privatization on behalf of Strong and Norman of the Bank of Germany. In 1932 Schacht began to support the NSDAP openly.

It is not as though Hitler would not have seen through the game. He knew that Schacht was tasked with ensuring the continuation of the politics of the note-issuing private banks in a new Germany on behalf of the Jewish global financiers. Hitler also knew that he was in a state of total helplessness. Should he become chancellor, Germany had almost no armed military might, having only a poorly equipped 100,000-man army. He would have to hold off the Reich's enemies for a while longer. Hitler played along. On March 17, 1933, Schacht was made president of the Bank of Germany.

The House of Rothschild members appointed by the General Council of the Bank of Germany were disempowered immediately.

The Bank of Germany had to implement "the breaking of interest servitude of money" immediately after Hitler's appointment as chancellor. Schacht could only stand and watch the self-liberation of Germany. Germany's enemies, however, believed themselves able to compel Hitler with sanctions to restore the old order of monetary exploitation. After that, they were sure, Schacht would be in charge again.

But Hitler ended the destructive influence of the monetary system of the Fed and City of London on Germany via a new barter agreement. The use of raw material imports in exchange trading increased between 1933 and 1937 from 1.4 billion Reichsmarks to 2 billion Reichsmarks, while finished goods imports fell by 500 million Reichsmarks to just under 400 million. Trade with Scandinavia, southeast Europe and Latin America was intensified and transactions settled through cashless exchanges and the barter of commodities, which threatened the financial existence of the international money power.

During this time of military hesitancy by the West, which still counted on the return of Schacht to the levers of financial power in the new Reich, Germany was at least rearmed well enough that a war against Hitler would have involved risks. Under this shield of Hitler's brilliant foreign policy, the German nation, moribund as recently as 1933, blossomed to new life. The words of former British Prime Minister Lloyd George on his return from a trip to Germany before the waiting journalists in London in September 1936 will remain forever in your memory. After his daughter exclaimed into the microphones, "Heil Hitler," Lloyd George added, equally as confident: "Yes, most certainly, Heil Hitler. I say this because he truly is a great man."[7]

Hitler humbled the haters from the highest levels of global financial circles by having their own man, Schacht, lead the negotiations in London in December 1938 for the emigration of the Jews.

SCHACHT DISMISSED; GERMANY LIBERATED

On Jan. 19, 1939, Schacht was officially stripped of his mission by the Fed and the City of London—the mission he was to have performed in secret. He was dismissed as Bank of Germany president. Six months later, on June 15, 1939, the Reichstag [German parliament] voted on the new Bank of Germany Law. In *Reich Law Gazette* [*Reichsgesetzblat*], 1939 I, pp. 1,015-1,030, it was now stip-

ulated that the Bank of Germany was to "ensure the utilization of the available funds of the German economy in a nonprofit and economically expedient manner"—i.e. without interest.

With this policy, initiated in 1933 for the benefit of the German people, now enshrined in law, the final fate of Jewish global financial supremacy was decided. The Money Powers would have to instigate a new world war for the destruction of Germany.

From that moment on, there was only provocation, encirclement, lies and Machiavellian maneuvering, leading inevitably to the official British and French declarations of war against Germany on Sept. 3, 1939.

Germany's self-liberation from the clutches of global finance was not to catch on in the rest of the world, which could be prevented from following suit only with seething war propaganda.

The power elite in New York and London knew that only too well. Had it come to an open competition of ideas on the global order of finance, this would have meant the end of Jewish financial sovereignty over the world.

With the abolition of the policy of interest and the indigenous creation and consumption of national money for internal requirements, without first giving it to the Rothschild cartel—and then having to borrow it back at high interest rates—nearly dead Germany flourished again with vitality. The transformation happened nearly overnight.

By the end of 1932 the German inflation-adjusted gross domestic product registered a negative growth of 7.5%. Adolf Hitler came to power Jan. 30, 1933 and by the end of February 1933 he had reshaped the monetary policy of the Reichsbank, ousting the members of the General Council.

As early as 1937, Adolf Hitler's economic and monetary policy had ensured that, despite the imposed sanctions against the Reich, a growth rate of over 10% was achieved. But more importantly, at a 10% economic growth rate, the price increase under Hitler's monetary policy was at 0%, and there was no unemployment. Even during the war, there were no price increases, no budget deficit. Instead, there was growth.[8]

FRG Finance Minister Wolfgang Schäuble admitted: "In 1948 the country was debt free for the last time, that is after war and dictatorship."[9]

CONTROLLING THE MONEY

Adolf Hitler could achieve that for the German people only because he made Germany sovereign, because the control of the money was in the hands of the working people and was not subject to the caprices of the Wall Street speculators.

Today, however, it is a different matter in Germany. The chief editor of *Economic Week*, Stefan Baron, warned 22 years ago about this trap: "The Treaty of Maastricht threatens to impose heavier burdens on Germany than those reparations prescribed in the Treaty of Versailles after World War I. Only, Versailles was a dictate, the government [Chancellor Helmut Kohl] agreed voluntarily to Maastricht."[10]

Today, the European Central Bank (ECB) is run by former Goldman Sachs director Mario Draghi, who controls the production and use of the euro currency. Thus, all the conditions have been created for the Germans to endure a collapse like 1923 and 1929 all over again.

The FRG cannot determine its own destiny and has no say in monetary policy. And that is also celebrated enthusiastically by the stooges of the international monetary system.

Today ECB chief Draghi calls for high inflation in Germany (on behalf of Goldman Sachs) to lift the zero growth rate in the euro zone to 1%. Draghi's slogan is: "There must be inflation—at any cost. Only inflation means growth."[11]

Under Hitler it was 10% growth at 0% inflation. Does it not sound like newly launched Versailles mockery, when the FRG minister of finance unabashedly said on Sept. 5, 2012 in the *Heute-Journal*: "But I'm quite sure the ECB Governing Council is aware that its mandate is focused on the priority of price stability."

At the 2013 monetary conference in Washington, D.C., FRG Minister of Finance Schäuble promised that he wanted continuous debt increases. Schäuble was asked, "When then will Germany have repaid its debt?" To this Schäuble said, "Hopefully, never."[12]

A FORMULA FOR SUCCESS

The formula for prosperity would be so easy for politicians and statesmen if the people were served. The looting of the people by global finance—with their lethal monetary and financial system—must be stopped. Nations must have the sovereignty over the creation of their own money. Gottfried Feder explained this in his *Manifesto on the Breaking of Interest Servitude*: "All capital is accumulated labor. Big capital is inherently unproductive, precisely because money is a completely barren thing. Values are created from intellect, work and existing or already developed raw materials of natural resources, goods produced, by labor and only by labor."

This principle for the flourishing of human existence was followed under Hitler. He was thus able to turn a people wrecked by world finance into a prosperous nation.

Take the example of the House of Rothschild, which in 1800 still had no money, but exceeded in the shortest possible time the accumulation of vast wealth without

producing anything of value. Feder said: "The fortune of the House of Rothschild, the oldest international plutocracy, is now [1919] estimated at about 40 billion. [The German text fails to specify the currency.—Ed.] It is known that old Amschel Mayer Rothschild in Frankfurt laid, without appreciable fortune of his own, the basis for the tremendous wealth of his house around the year 1800 by lending the millions which had been transferred to him by the Landgrave William of Hesse for storage."

What we are witnessing today, the plundering of the people by the ECB, is just the continuation of what had begun more than 300 years ago in England. After Cromwell had brought the Jews back to England, 400 years after their expulsion, a new era of the monetary system began.

In his book on the history of the Bank of England, Sir John Clapham noted the large number of names of Spanish and Portuguese Sephardic Jews that appeared in the list of shareholders in the early years of the English central bank. He noted that these names from 1701 actually contained 90% of the 107 founding members of the Bank of England. Among them were two da Costas, Fonseca, Henriquez, Mendez, Nuñes, Rodriguez, Salvador, Teixeira de Mattos and Solomon de Medina. Clapham pointed to a parallel with the Bank of Amsterdam, where, at its founding, 25 Jews were among the owners. M. Hyamson writes in his work *The Sephardim of England* that a certain Jacob Henriquez, immediately after the coronation of King George III, in the context of a petition, referred to the merits of his father in founding the Bank of England.

With the creation of a private institution as the central bank of the British empire, the world stood open to the money conspirators.

All they had to do in order to deliver half of the globe as tribute was to deposit a ridiculously small amount as an initial capital contribution to the Bank of England. Only a few years after the founding of the private British central bank, paper money was introduced. The owners of the bank could print money and lend it to the government, institutions and the private sector at interest (tribute). Taxes increased dramatically in all areas because, henceforth, interest/tribute had to be paid for any amount of the printed paper. No one questioned why the state did not print the paper and spare the people the monstrous tribute load.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, with sovereignty over its own money creation, Hitler's Germany created prosperity and growth, without price increase and without inflation.

Today global finance—with its sovereignty over our money—creates poverty and inflation. Those who do not wish to see this, will soon feel it, physically and massively.

If only people were allowed to study Hitler's economic policies. Prof. Michael Hudson, who teaches economics at the University of Missouri, explained in no uncertain terms that Wall Street was responsible for the imposition of historical lies about Germany.

Said Hudson: "In Germany, you cannot teach history as it was, without being fired. . . . The whole theory of debt policy was developed by Wall Street. Suddenly they gave the Germans a fallacious history. Consider the German schoolbooks, and the propaganda of the banks, month after month, year after year."[13]

And the highly respected Russian historian and former Soviet ambassador to the Federal Republic of Germany, Valentin Falin, replied on Sept. 16, 2014 in a panel discussion on Russian state television, on the question of whether he was dissatisfied with the official history that is taught in schools and universities in Russia. He replied as follows: "I am not satisfied in principle with the official version of history, both the 20th and 19th centuries. . . . Historiography can only successfully master its mission when it is concentrating on facts, only facts and all of the facts. So we must consider events as a whole; we must look closely when World War II really began and whether it was merely a continuation of World War I." ✦

ENDNOTES:

1 "Judea Declares War on Germany" (*Daily Express*, London, March 24, 1933, p. 1.

2 *76 Jahre meines Lebens*, Kindler + Schiermeyer, 3rd Ed. 1953, p. 331.

3 Benjamin Strong was a key participant in the foundation of the Fed. He was president of Bankers Trust, and in 1914 he was appointed the first president of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York (the Fed). Strong was driven by the desire to support the allies of the U.S.A. in the war against the German Reich. Strong's wish was to make the U.S.A. the dominant financial power in the world, by engaging with the Fed in international politics.

4 *British Financial Warfare: 1929; 1931-33: How the City of London Created the Great Depression*, Webster G. Tarpley, December 1996.

5 James Turk, "Gold Money," sott.net, June 30, 2012.

6 Spiegel.de, Nov. 10, 2006.

7 A.N. Wilson, *Hitler*, 2012.

8 "The deficit in the national budget was minimal and, even in 1838, the time of massive preparation for war, compared to the gross national product, lower than today. During the time of the war . . . the rate of production in 1944 was higher than 1939, despite bombing and shortage of raw materials higher than 1939. This figures that have no equal in the rest of the world, are so exciting that their causes ought to be uncovered. . . . Can we forego the success formulae just because Adolf Hitler has applied them?" (*Wirtschafts Woche*, No. 29/1991, p 110) Sources for the numbers on growth and price stability under Hitler: WiSta, March 2009, p. 14.

9 *Süddeutsche Zeitung*, Oct. 14, 2013, S. 4.

10 *Wirtschafts Woche* 42/9.October 1992, S. 3.

11 Sueddeutsche.de, June 5, 2014.

12 *Süddeutsche Zeitung*, op. cit.

13 RT (boom and bust), Jan. 16, 2014.

14 WiSta: Wirtschaft und Statistik [Economics and Statistics] (published by the German Federal Office of Statistics; Journal) (Journalistic Usage Publishing House C.H. Beck).

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Translator **Mike Strobach** is fluent in German and English.

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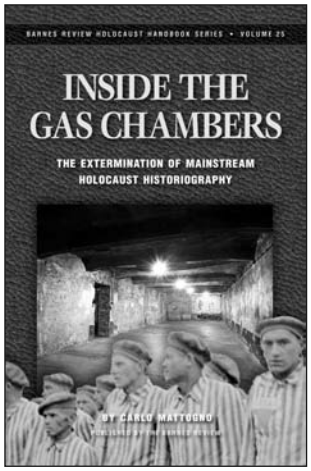
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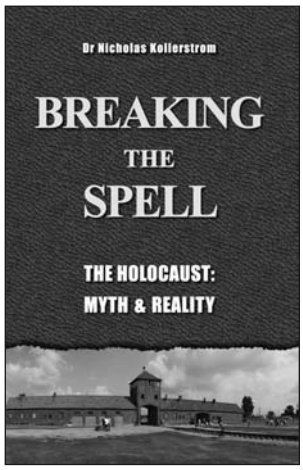
INSIDE THE GAS CHAMBERS
THE EXTERMINATION OF MAINSTREAM HOLOCAUST HISTORIOGRAPHY
BY CARLO MATTOGNO

Since the early 1990s, critical historians have published a steadily growing number of carefully investigated studies on the so-called "holocaust." Hence the orthodox historians, usually paid by the government, were compelled to do something against the rising tide of Revisionist arguments. Therefore, after a conference had been held in Germany to discuss the matter, an anthology appeared in early 2011 under the aegis of the German historians Guenter Morsch and Bertrand Perz. It claims to refute the arguments of Revisionists. Indicative of this study is, however, that Revisionist arguments are basically ignored. Hardly any of the many Revisionist works which have appeared over the past 20 years is even mentioned. In *Inside the Gas Chambers*, Italian scholar Carlo Mattogno mercilessly exposes the embarrassing superficiality and dogmatic ignorance of these historians. Over and over again it becomes clear that their claims are in part utterly unfounded or are frequently based on the distorted and disfigured use of sources. Based on his unparalleled knowledge of the source material, Mattogno aptly reduces the theses of the court historians to absurdity. By means of this book, mainstream holocaust historiography has suffered a defeat which comes close to its intellectual extermination—literally every alleged "homicidal gas chamber" is examined and refuted. Softcover, 267 pages, B&W illustrations, bibliography, #686, $25 minus 10% for TBR subscribers.

Breaking the Spell: The Holocaust—Myth and Reality



In his new book *Breaking the Spell*, Dr. Kollerstrom shows that "witness statements" supporting the human gas chamber narrative clearly clash with the available scientific data. He juxtaposes the commonly accepted ideas about a Nazi extermination policy toward the Jews with a wide array of mostly unchallenged but usually unmentioned evidence pointing in a quite different direction: Zyklon B is a buzz word for the claimed Nazi mass murder, but all non-anecdotal evidence proves that this chemical was merely used as a pesticide in order to improve the health of inmates and reduce, not increase, camp mortality. The Auschwitz camp authorities kept meticulous records of who died in the camp and why. A statistical analysis of the data does not match the kind of data to be expected, if the widespread view of what transpired in that camp were true. The UK's intelligence decrypts prove that the German camp authorities were desperately trying to save the lives of inmates. Zyklon B applied in delousing chambers formed chemical compounds detectable to this day. No such compounds can be found, but ought to be expected in high levels, in the claimed homicidal gas chambers. "Six Million Jews threatened or killed" read 167 quotes from newspapers with that "news" spanning 1900 to 1945, with a peak after World War I! Germany has paid compensation to millions of Nazi victims, yet Israel has implicitly admitted that many million Jews survived the holocaust. A British archeological team looked for traces of the claimed 800,000 victims of the Treblinka camp—and came back empty-handed. The Auschwitz camp had these amenities for the inmates: a swimming pool, soccer games, a theater, a library, choirs, orchestras and a hospital with modern surgeries. Dr. Kollerstrom concludes that the history of the Nazi "Holocaust" has been written by the victors with ulterior motives and that this history is distorted, exaggerated and brazenly fraudulent. He asserts that this history is, in truth, a great lie that distorts our common perceived reality and misdirects human history to this very day. Dr. Kollerstrom, a science historian, has taken these studies, which are in obvious, stark contrast to the widely accepted narrative, as a starting point for his own endeavor into the land of the taboo. After he published a brief paper summarizing what he thought the data forced him to conclude, he was thrown out of his college where he had been a member of staff for 11 years! Foreword by famed conspiracy researcher and Internet columnist Dr. James Fetzer. Softcover, 258 pages, #706, $25 minus 10% for TBR subscribers.

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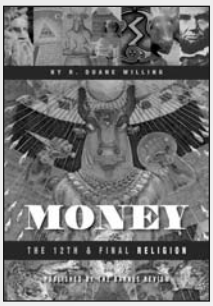

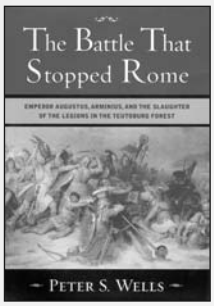

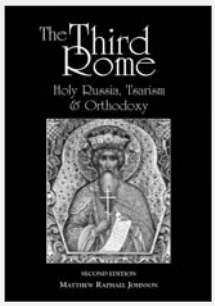

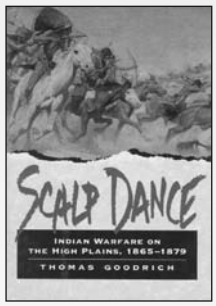

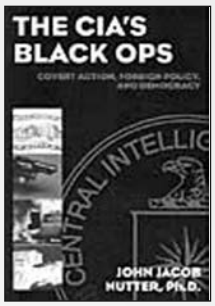

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

WHAT'S IMPORTANT

THE BARNES REVIEW gives us what is important in life: information, regardless of whether it is negative or positive. What really matters—and what TBR gives us—is the truth, and an alternative to controlled academia.

ELAINE WOODRIFF
California

FAMED REVISIONIST OFFERS THANKS

Because of THE BARNES REVIEW's request for help with expenses for our latest court case [published in the November/December 2014 issue of TBR], we have heard from many readers. Our sincere thanks to all of you who have helped us in our time of struggle. TBR's publishing efforts are to be admired and your readers are most supportive and generous.

As an aside, a total of 18 editions of our *Historical Facts* magazine has been confiscated and three more have been banned in Germany. My book *Truth for Germany: The Guilt Question of the Second World War* has been banned and we have been prosecuted for 21 years. Not one word or sentence was ever uncovered that justifies the charges of "incitement" or "holocaust denial" against us. As your readers surely know by now, freedom of expression does not exist in Germany.

UDO WALENDY
Germany

[Udo Walendy's *Truth for Germany* (softcover, 535 pages, #648, $30 plus $5 S&H inside the U.S.) is available from TBR, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003.—Ed.]

MONETARY REFORM

The article "The Hitler-Feder Money System" by Cassian D'Ornellas in the January/February 2015 issue was fantastic. It brought to mind the book *Which Way Western Man?* by William Gayley Simpson. I believe every American should read chapters 18 and 19 of that book because they are essential to every White American. The book is a rare jewel of knowledge, and, never forget, fellow TBR subscribers, that is what we seek. And never forget that powerful Jewish interests are behind war and that they control the vast majority of our press and radio and other media. As taught in the Jewish holy book the Talmud, the demise of the goyim is desired, especially the White goyim, who is despised above all. Keep a sharp eye on those who wish our people eradicated. We must secure an existence for our people and a future for White children.

DAMIEN T. SEACE
California

STAY OUT OF FOREIGN WARS

I agreed with [Willis Carto's] editorial in the January/February 2015 edition of THE BARNES REVIEW when you counseled for America to stop the wars and stop the killing. I think we would if it were not for the Israel lobby controlling Congress.

JOHN HEANEY
California

ALL WRONG ON MASONRY

I would love to forward Ronald Ray's editorial [in the September/October 2014 edition of TBR] if only it wouldn't contain serious errors in fact about the Masons. Clearly the writer is ignorant about the important differences between American and European Masons and, most of all, the Illuminati, the Jacobins and other Zionist organizations. It seems to me that the author fails to understand that the real Masons are not, repeat not, a religion, ideology or conspiracy. While the other groupings, like the Illuminati, have been created to provide mechanisms of subversion for their members, Masonry in itself is totally free of such goals from their very conception. What is true and confusing to people is the fact that, like any other group, despite deliberate and strong safeguards, Masons can be infiltrated and subverted and that this has apparently happened, particularly pre- and post-revolutionary France and later other parts of Europe. But not in America.

To be sure, with the exception of the passage on Masonry, I found the article lucid and clear, excellent in style and content, reflecting an unusual historic depth and insight. In short, I love this article. I'd also like to emphasize that I do not claim to know much about Masonry in Europe, or even its history in the U.S., other than that I met some Scottish Masons while working over there and that some highly placed European relatives of mine were supposed to have been Masons.

I also learned from a Mason brother that the Scottish Rites are infiltrated by Jews and the York Rites are not. I also learned from him that these two rites have differing numbers of degrees, both starting with the fourth, the first three being those of the Blue Lodges or AFAM [Ancient Free and Accepted Masons—Ed.]. These two rites are active in our country and they are also called Shriners. At least that is what Masons in the U.S. understand, namely that a Shriner is (according to Wiki- pedia) a member of the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, a charitable society founded in the U.S. in 1872. And charitable they are, indeed. Just think of the children's and burn hospitals operated by Shriners International. Wikipedia also asserts that the connection between the real Masons and the Jacobins is an unproven assertion. As you can see, the subject of Masons as subversives is a complex matter clouded by opinions based on little research, rumors and outright falsehoods. Statements of that nature do harm to the credibility of TBR.

T.J.
Via email

DARK COUNSEL

I subscribed to TBR in order to read about facts. I do not celebrate Christmas as a religious holiday. I do celebrate the death, burial and resurrection of Jesus Christ every first day of the week when I take the Lord's supper and attend worship. I find it insulting to my Christianity that you would print a review by Joichi Takada of a book [*Fountain of Fairytales: A Scholarly Romp Through the Old Testament*] that is nothing but an uneducated and rambling collection of ideas. Certainly you could do better. You must be in a bind for something to print. All I have to say to Mr. Takada is a quote from Job 38:2: "Who is this that darkeneth counsel by words without knowledge."

SHARON HIGGINSON
Indiana

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